is in urgent need of cleaning, repairing and extension over the districts. Kareze is a supplier of irrigation water for 50% of the cultivated lands in Jaghori and 61% in Qarabagh, which means that it has a vital role in the life of farmers. Working on the developed and already established system is exactly reasonable and feasible too. The system as mentioned before didn't maintained properly during eleven years of war.
Irrigation project in general and kareze work in specific are the most priority in agricultural sector. Kareze work have a specific value for farmers who didn't deserve their all lands due to lack of irrigation water during the war.

Spring

Spring are of the second value after kareze in both district which provides water for the farms. This system is found eligible, for considering in the irrigation system of the districts.
The dwellers are more or less stressing on digging channels for these springs to produce more water. But the feasible work on spring is to repair/ build streams to minimize seepage and keep flow constant. And in some cases like those listed in the tables No. 29& 30. Digging of channel for springs are also found useful.

Streams(Joy/Shahjoy)

Joy and Shahjoy are the main transfering mean of water to the cultivated lands throughout the country and the districts. These are in urgent need of repair and even rehabilitation of valleys located alongside the river or water-courses are more or less depend on joy. Numbers of joy and Shahjoy which are found to be repaired are marked in the mentioned table for each valley.
Joy repairing would br one of the essential work for the rehabilitation of the agricultural lands and speed up of refugees repatriation, beside kareze works. Many fertile lands were found which may rehabilitate by building new joy and Shahjoy in the valleys. In this way farming activities will be created and poor families will get permanent house and paka economical income. Rehabilitation of such lands which require building of streams are shown in Map No. 20 & 24 for both districts.

Canals:

Actually canal has not built in both districts and its construction in mountainous valleys of the district may not be economical interms of its construction through rocky mountains and long length.

Dams:

There are many places throughout Jaghori such as Ashkah in Daud or Sokhtah in Loman valley which dam can be built, but construction of dam in these areas economicaly may not be advantageous because of;

a. Short distance betwen the dam and its source.

b. More side slepping slope which water takes earth and flood brings stone to the dam.

Practically the construction of dams may not be ecònomical due to its short life , but water seepage arround it in the form of spring will also benefit the farmers. And the stored water will have evaporation which may effect the weather and produce more rainfall. Anyhow the posibility of dam construction and its economical points requires caerful technical survey which this program unfortunately has not carried out.
The condition concerning dam construction in Qarabagh is different than Jaghori. Two dams are found will suited for construction. They are Zardalo and Zardsang, both located in Hazarah area, and have enaugh lands for irrigation. The construction of thes two will deserves more than three thousands families. It is recommended to be planned for construction.

Well:

Well of any type shallow well deeper than kareze or tube well is not suitable for the irrigation of both districts because it drops down the level of ground surface water and damages the existing irrigation sources i.e.Kareze& spring And in longterm use of deep shallow or tube well, will dry all the existing sources and these will become completely out of use.
Introducing of deep well help user(s) but kill others.
Afghan country is not developed. The existing traditional irrigation system is too advantageous since geographically it is an elavated area and the under ground water in every where is decreasing.
But shallow well with same depth of kareze with side channels for water colection will be better for the present situation. This type of well may work with pumpe or somehow called modified orhud. One of this type well is found in Angori valley and farmers are happy of its efficiency but spare parts and fuel are two main problems of its beneficianise. These are found short and expensive. Introducing of this type for rehabilitation of fertile lands which aren't located alongside of river and water-course is found more reasonable and feasible.

Orhud:

Orhud is a traditional irrigation system used in many areas of the country but not introduced in the districts. The system is much useful for under developed countries like Afghanistan.
But its existing form is not advantageous to be introduced. A new madified design which cauld be suitable for irrigation of the districts will be best to be introduced. The idea on midification of orhud has been discussed with irrigation and mechenical Engieers and they agreed upon the changes.

The idea is changing the orhud shape from a rigid vertical lifting system to a variable equiping shape, this way it will lift water at any required shape and angle.
This unit can work in different places and it can lift water directly from a well, but it will not have the efficiency of pump.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Kareze cleaning/ repairing and stream(joy/shahjoy) rehabilitation in both districts is recommended.
This has a vital value on the life of dwellers.
Dam construction for Qarabagh specially requires a request from Un agencies to develope plan on the construction of the two.

LIVESTOCK:

JAGHORI

Statistical Data:

Valleywise statistical data of livestock are tabulated in tables Nos. 31-33 and comparatively presented in Map No. 27. The data is of the current year 1989.

LIVESTOCKS AND RURAL COMUNITY:

Background;

Keeping of different livestocks, and chicken are common traditionally from longtime ago and naturally every families according to their needs and ability keep goat, sheep, cow, oxen, dankey, horse and chiken. Livestock keeping didn't have any progress, development on its keeping methodology isn't done so far, No modern method is introduced to bring changes in the old way.

Livestocks and families:

In general livestock keeping(types & quantity) in rural life is a function of;

1. Different families;

a. Needs for livestock,

b. Economical position,

c. Agricultural product(strow and forage),

d. Labourer forces for fooder collection,

2. Degree of grassing lands of the valley in which each family is living in. Families having good position in item 1 and live in valley of good grassing land. They keep cows for dairy producing and sheep for hide, wool, & meat producing porpose.

But families have poor position in one and live in a valley of good grassing land will fulfill the dairy damands through keeping of goat, instead of cow.

Transportation Animal:

Horse and dankey were recognoised and selected best for the mountiseous valley's of Hasarahjat and since longtime ago these were used. Horse is a symbol of honour and it is keeping by wealthy families whereas dankey has been drived by medium & poor classes. Dankey was used by all classes without any difference for load carrying purpose. Dankey was used for threshing of horvest as well as ploughing of lands in some area.

LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

STATISTECS OF LIVESTOCKS
IN
CURRENT YEAR 1989.
JAGHORI DISTRICT.

TABLE No; 31

S.no	Valley	Transportation animal		Farm power	Dairy producing animals			poultry
		Horse	Dankey	Oxen	Cow	Sheep	Goat	
1.	Angori	3	101	189	514	2,757	389	2,078
2.	Almeto	11	830	260	806	4,062	1,120	1,619
3.	Babah	2	292	155	161	2,728	2,020	1,933
4.	Bosaaed	.	93	68	85	1,244	350	937
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi.	4	205	157	288	3,630	373	1,386
6.	" " Pashi.	1	566	185	605	5,456	2,875	3,525
7.	Dahmardah	.	416	61	30	2,462	2,869	1,378
8.	Daud	2	204	189	236	5,442	1,076	3,352
9.	Echah	2	407	156	246	2,842	3,453	1,487
10.	Haider	2	126	90	101	1,710	727	923
11.	Hotquol	1	279	281	333	4,484	1,940	2,649
12.	Kamarak	21	442	100	387	1,607	1,233	1,447
13.	Khudaidad	2	362	92	254	3,279	878	1,718
14.	Loman	7	606	136	273	4,183	1,131	1,752
15.	Maskah	11	766	490	615	8,136	4,635	12,528
16.	Muhajeren	3	69	42	116	1,118	247	800
17.	Oliato	8	229	58	237	2,254	776	1,327
18.	Pato	1	395	109	117	3,752	3,901	1,889
19.	Saied Ahmad	9	309	111	412	2,321	1,168	1,933
20.	Sangemashah	27	963	902	1,604	14,599	3,372	11,139
21.	Sharzaidah	.	364	93	349	2,734	519	1,109
22.	Shughlah	11	504	142	565	1,919	756	1,417
23.	Taberghanak	8	225	59	235	2,328	776	1,264
24.	Zerak	7	146	71	135	1,472	366	789
	JAGHORI	143	8,899	4,196	8,704	86,519	36,950	60,380

livestock

VALLEYWISE COMPARATIVE DATA

ON

% FORMATION OF DAIRY PRODUCING

ANIMALS AGANIST AGRICULTURAL

STRUCTURE OF

JAGHORI DISTRICT

TABLE No; 32

S.No.	Valley	agricultural structure			% of each dairy*		
		Geographical structure of lands	Irrigation types	degree ** of grazzing	Cow	Sheep	Goat
1.	Angori	plane, valley	Kareze+ Watercourse	3	14.1	75.3	10.6
2.	Almeto	Mountainous, plane valley	Spring+River	2	13.5	67.8	18.7
3.	Babah	Mountainous valley	Kareze+River	2	3.3	55.6	41.1
4.	Bosaaed	Plane, valley	Kareze	3	5.1	74.1	20.8
5.	Chil Baghto-e-Oqi	Mountainous valley	Spring+Water course	2	6.7	84.6	8.7
6.	Chil Baghto-e-Pashi	---do--	--do--	2	6.8	61.1	32.1
7.	Dahmardah	Plane, vast valley	Kareze +Water course	2	0.6	45.9	53.5
8.	Daua	Plane valley	Kareze +water course	3	3.5	80.6	15.9
9.	Echah	Mountainous valley	Kareze+River water course	1	3.8	43.4	52.8
10.	Haider	mountainous narrow valley	water course Spring+Kareze	2	4.0	67.4	28.6
11.	Hotqol	Plane valley	Kareze	3	4.9	66.4	28.7
12.	Kamarak	Narrow mountainous valley	River+ Spring	3	12.0	49.8	38.2
13.	Khudaidad	Mountainous plane valley	Kareze+ Water course	3	5.8	74.3	19.9
14.	Loman	Plane valley	Kareze + water course	3	4.9	74.9	20.2
15.	Maskah	mountainous valley narrow	Kareze + water course	2	4.6	60.8	34.6
16.	Muhajeren	---do--	----do--	3	7.8	75.5	16.7
17.	Oliato	mountainous plane valley	Spring + water course	2	7.2	69.0	23.8
18.	Pato	mountainous plane valley	Spring + water course	1	1.5	48.3	50.2
19.	Sayed Ahmad	mountainous narrow valley	Spring +River	3	10.6	59.5	29.9
20.	Sanegmashah	mountainous palne valley	Kareze+ River Spring	3	8.2	74.6	17.2
21.	Sharzaidah	Plane valley	Kareze+Spring	3	9.7	75.9	14.4
22.	Shughlah	Mountainous rocky narrow valley	Spring+River	3	17.4	59.2	23.4
23.	Taberghanak	mountanious valley	Kareze+ Spring+River	3	7.0	69.7	23.3
24.	Zerak	Plane valley	Kareze+ water course	3	6.8	74.6	18.6

* The percentage is based upon the physical number (head) of dairy producing animals not their products.

** The degree of grazzing lands of each valley can be measured according to its growing rate (quantity) on the lands which animals (goats and sheep) feed of these through months of year in which the lands is not coverd of snow.
The categories of the grazzing lands are;
1- Complete feeding of gaots and sheeps are done during Spring and Summer and only toward the end of Fall a little night feeding in stable is necessary.

2. Animal requires a little night feeding toward the end of Summer and during Fall Season full night feeding is necessary.

3. Full night feeding starts toward the end of Summer and during Fall animals are not taken to the grazzing land.
These are keeping on the dry leave, strws etc.

LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCKS PER DWELLERS FAMILIY.

JAGHORI DISTRICT.

TABLE No;33

s.no	VALLEY	Total Family	Transp. Animal Dankey	farm Power Oxen	Dairy producing animal			Poultry
					Cow	Sheep	goat.	
1.	Angori	720	0,14	0,26	0,71	3,83	0.59	2.89
2.	Almetoo	940	0,88	0,28	0,86	4,32	1,19	1,72
3.	Babah	656	0,45	0,24	0,25	4,16	3,08	2,95
4.	Bosaaed	277	0,34	0,24	0,31	4,49	1,26	3,38
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi.	453	0,45	0,35	0,64	8,01	0.82	3.06
6.	" " Pashi.	895	0,63	0,21	0,67	6,10	3,21	3,94
7.	Dahmardah	575	0,72	0,11	0,05	4,28	5,00	2,40
8.	Daud	933	0,22	0,20	0,25	5,83	1.15	3,59
9.	Eachah	495	0,83	0,32	0,50	5,74	6,98	3,00
10.	Haider	305	0,41	0,29	0,33	5.61	2.38	3.03
11.	Hotqol	929	0,30	0,30	0,36	4,83	2,09	2.85
12.	Kamarak	549	0,81	0,18	0,70	2,93	2.25	2.64
13.	Khudaidad	690	0,53	0,13	0,37	4.75	1.27	2.50
14.	Loman	1.012	0.60	0.13	0.27	4.13	1.12	1.73
15.	Maskah	1.661	0.46	0.29	0.37	4.90	2.79	7.54
16.	Muhajeren	271	0.26	0.16	0.43	4.13	0.91	2.95
17.	Oliato	503	).46	0.16	047	4.48	1.54	2.64
18.	Pato	659	0.60	0.16	0.18	5.69	5.92	2.87
19.	Sayed Ahmad	716	0.43	0.16	0.58	3.24	1.63	2.70
20.	Sangemashah	2.774	0.35	0.32	0.58	5.26	1.22	4.01
21.	Sharzaidah	528	0.69	0.18	0.66	5.18	0.98	2.10
22.	Shughlah	633	0.80	0.22	0.89	3.03	1.19	2.24
23.	Taberghanak	443	0.51	0.13	0.53	5.26	1.75	2.85
24.	Zerak	297	0.49	0.24	0.46	4.96	1.23	2.66
	JAGHORI	17.886	0.30	0.24	0.49	4.83	2.06	3.37

Draught Oxen:

Draught oxen has been used as fram power since domesticized and rarely used far transportation purpose in a few areas not in Jaghori district. Introducing of tractor, reduction in agricultural yield had an enormouse effects on the number of oxen, a reduction of 40-50% has been claimed by the dwellers.

DAIRY PRODUCING ANIMALS:

Dairy producing animals are identified as cow,goat and sheep. Each of these has its own value and utlization.

Cow:

No chan has been found in keeping purpose of cows. Only situation reduced the number of cows in the district. Cow longtime ago has been kept for the purpose of generation and producing dairy products.. Cow has been urged by the rural inhabitants according to mentioned specification of valuable products. Cows providing almost half part of the rural daily meal. The role of cow in the life of rural people is to strong whereas; according to the dwellers statement without cow the daily meal may not be more than a simple Nan(bread) alone. But unfortunately beside this strong value,the reduction in agricultural products,11 years effects of war and many other causes, made most of the rural inhabitants to replace cow with goat. Because goats require less fooder and mainly feed from wild grasses in day time, while cows require forage and one must feed them.

Goats:

Goat are used for producing dairy products as well as meat, hide and wool. Goat's wool is not so valuable in the rural life. Male one is mainly kept for his meat and his life is too short,while the femall one like sheep is kept for dairy products and generation.
Recently goat got an important role due to reduction in agricultural products and in most places,replaced the cows.

Sheep:

Sheep is known as wool producing animal as well as meat, and dairy products. Male sheep is mainly kept for meat hide and wool while the female is for dairy products, wool and generation purpose. Sheep stands as a symbole for the crafts of Hazaraahjat and really the economical value of sheep is not less than cow. Sheep and goat are stand as a symbol of livestocks in Hazarahjat and keeping of these show the degree of grazzing lands of the area.

Poultry:

Chicken Keeping is traditionaly common since longtime ago and still no changes is brought in its keeping system. Modern incubation system isn't introduced, while the rural areas have a great resource for poultry farms. Poultry farms and modern incubation system may act as an alternative for the economical development and progress of each families. Chiken keeping have an income for poor families, while others may use in emergency cases. Mostly chiken are used in cases where meat was reqiured urgently.

QARABAGH

Statistical Data:

Statistical data represented in tables Nos. 34-36 and comparatively shown in Map No. 28.

Difference between two districts:

Generally the situation concerning livestocks is not of much difference. Inhabitants of both districts almost have of same nature and potential with difference in gegraphical location and effects of war.
Qarabagh recieved more effects than Jaghori. It is discused in population section and agriculture. It lost almost a thousand cottle in last year dispute in spite of the fact that this was a smal portion of the Qarabagh and Zardalo dwellers, proparty.

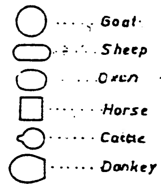
Problems:

The dwellers of both districts claimed of the following diseases in their livestocks.

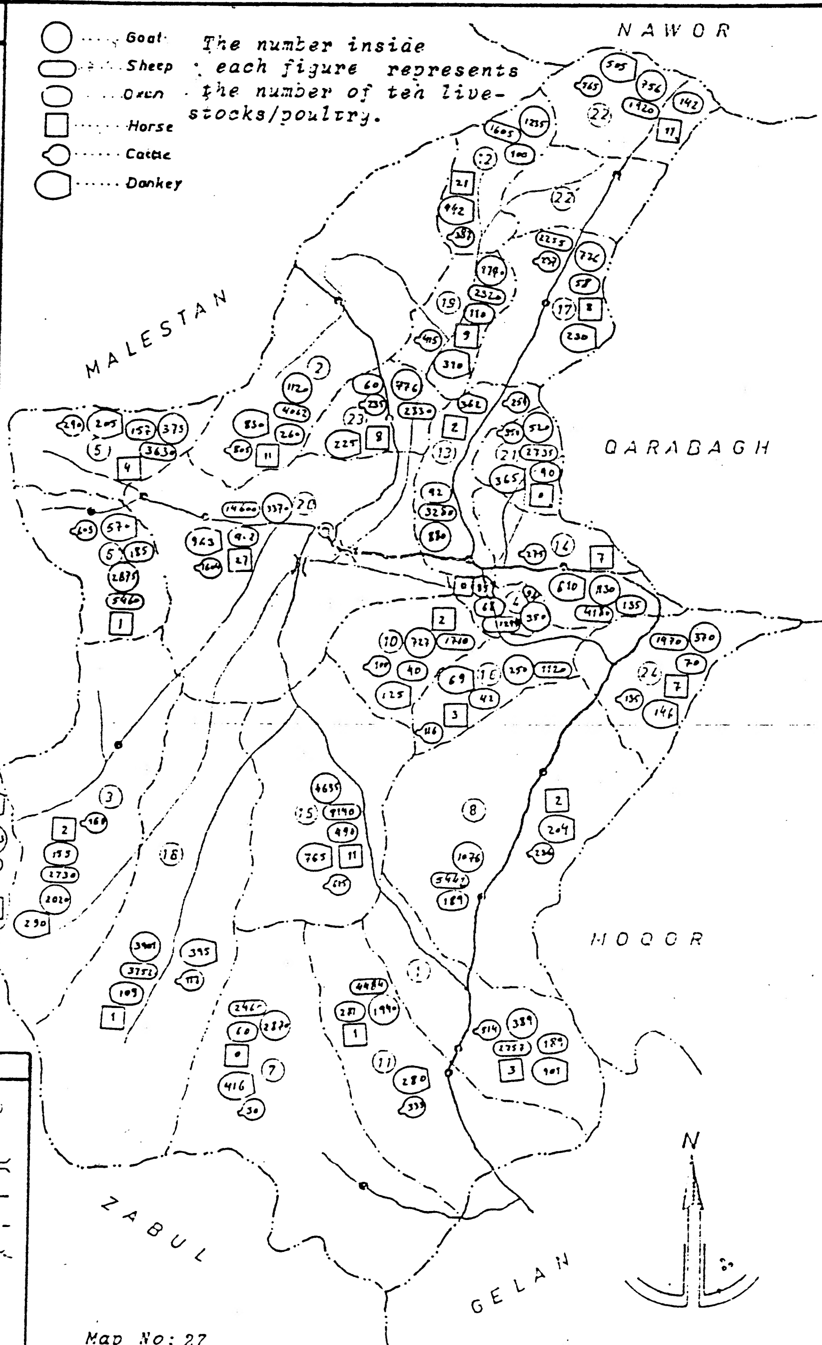
1. Calcium deficiency in cows & oxen.
2. Malnutrition.
3. Gasreroentritice.
4. Gastero.
5. Ostomatitis
6. T.B
7. Lice and tick
8. Osteoperoses
9. Footh & mouth disease.
10. Gas tempany
11. Tasciolosis
12. Mungeand mite
13. Interotoximia.

Veterinary Support:

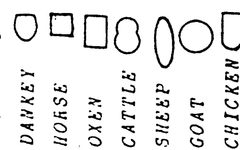
Generally veterinary activities are not introduced in both districts and the previous government did not have any programme of the kind. Traditionally farmers are treating livestocks, but due to moving of farmers



Goat
Sheep
Oxen
Horse
Cattle
Donkey



E STOCK :
The number inside each figure represents the number of ten live-stocks/poultry.
NAWOR
MALESTAN
QARABAGH
MOQOR
ZABUL
GELAN
N
Map No; 27



LIVESTOCKS (KAG)
LIVESTOCKS AND POULTRY OF THE QARABAGH DISTRICT
The number inside each figure represents ten number of livestocks / poultry.
DANKEY
HORSE
OXEN
CATTLE
SHEEP
GOAT
CHICKEN
ANDER
GIRO
JEGHATO
NAWOR
AB BAND
MOQUR
JAGHORI
Map No:28

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:

The district is located in $67^0-3^0-68^0.15^0$ longitude and $33^0-33^0.3^0$ latitude. It is divided into two parts of plain in the South & East region and mountainous valleys in North and West region.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

Qarabagh have a mixture of both Pashtoon and Hazarah at the center(plain areas) of the district. Both had nearly a peaceful contacts and relationship with each other, and matters concerning differences was not arrised so to become a dispute. The years of war political party spirit, and ignorance caused disputes between two tribes of Hazarah and Pashtoon. Many people thought before that these two would never get any differences, but they get conflict and it is resulted many damages & destructions .

Since two years start of internal conflict between two parties, dwellers both Hazarah and Pashtoon were not at ease by means that people of both sides found the danger of conflict. .It was to dang rous than fighting with government.

The center of the district wasn't safe for both sides and a millitary situation was governing the area.Clashes of last ummer resulted displacment of many families of Hazarah from the plain areas and damaging of their shelter by Group of Pashtoon. Houses were remained with no residents, doors, windows and wooden beams were taken away.

Displaced houshold of Qaracha were found all over the district and it is found that thier properties were plunded by other group.

Qarachah and its nearby villages of Nowaabad, Mashai, Chowni and lower part of Zardalo valley were taken the from of abandoned/destroyed villages where observers affraid of their conditions .

On the other side a few Pashtoon houshold were also left their places among Hazarah before the conflict and clashes,they shifted their properties,But only as a reaction their shelters were damaged by Hazarah.

In last fall people of both side(not parties)reached some sort of unformal agrement where displaced households of both sides start moving back to their places, for cultivation of their abandoned lands.

POPULATION:

The population of Hazarah in the district according to list of housholds of each village is found 38,821 persons including male,female and children. Refer to table NO: 5.

It is found that the district has more immigrated and displaced people than Jaghori internal dispute and fighting with Kabul pupit regime increased immigration.

ETHNIC GROUP

It is found that beside a few Sadat two main tribes of Hazarah Mohammad khowja & Char-dasta are living in the district.

Mohammad Khowja is living in the North- Easts and center (Plain areas) of the district, while Chardastah is living in the mountainous valleys of West and North-West

LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCKS
IN
CURRENT YEAR 1989.
OF
QARABAGH DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 34

S.no	VALLEY	Transportation animal		Farm Power	Dairy Producing animals			Poultry
		Horse	Dankey	Oxen	Cow	Sheep	Goat	
1.	Tamaki	3	417	261	357	2,761	777	1,686
2.	Zardalo	1	214	86	150	3,191	283	1,436
3.	Nai qalaa.	2	459	177	410	2,604	388	1,685
4.	Deh Badai.	.	213	101	190	1,939	16	1,118
5.	Gulkoh.	1	281	84	185	2,406	327	1,021
6.	Jangalak.	.	332	180	314	2,382	1,145	2,126
7.	Tochi	.	219	118	296	1,475	228	819
8.	Qarachah	2	236	159	478	1,226	247	2,200
9.	Asgher	2	193	70	68	1140	311	494
10.	Qoluch	.	249	66	54	1432	585	165
11.	Qoliaqol	3	876	262	579	4,185	1,221	1,855
	TOTAL	14	3689	1564	3081	24,741	5,528	14,605

LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

%FORMATION OF DAIRY PRODUCING
ANIMALS AGAINST AGRICULTURAL
STRUCTURE OF
QARABAGH DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 35

S.no	VALLEY	Agricultural Structure			% of each Dairy*		
		Geo-graphical Structure of Lands.	Irrigations Type	Grozzing Lands degree*	Cow	Sheep	Goat
1.	Tamaki	Plan Valley	Xareze+ Spring+ WaterCourse	2	9.2	70.9	19.9
2.	Zardalo	Rough Valley	Kareze + Water Course Spring.		4.1	88.1	7.8
3.	Naiqalaa	Narrow Mountainous Valley.	Spring + Kareze	1	12.1	76.5	11.4
4.	Deh Badai	Rough & Hilly Valley	Kareze+ Spr.	1	18.8	76.5	11.4
5.	Golko	Mountainous Valley.	Spring Kare.	1	6.3	82.4	11.2
6.	Jangalak	Plan. Area	Kareze	3	8.2	62	29.8
7.	Tochi + Ahen	Hillside, Plane	Kareze	3	14.9	73.8	11.4
8.	Qarachah	Plane Area.	Kareze	No	24.5	62.8	12.6
9.	Asgher	Norrow Mountainous Valley.	Kareze	2	4.5	75.0	20.5
10.	Qoluch	-do-	Spring Kareze+	2	2.6	69.1	28.3
11.	Qoliaqol	-d0-	Spring Kareze + Watercourse.	1	9,67	69.9	20.43

LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF
LIVESTOCKS PER DWELLERS
FAMILY IN EACH VALLEY
OF
QARABAGH DISTRICT

TABLE NO: 36

S.no	VALLEY	Total Family	Transp. Animal Dank.	Form Power Oxen	Dairy Producing Animals			Poultry
					Cow	Sheep	Goat	
1.	Tamaki	667	0.63	0.39	0.54	4.14	1.16	2.53
2.	Zardalo	345	0.62	0.25	0.43	9.25	0.82	4.16
3.	Naiqalaa	547	0.84	0.32	0.75	4.76	0.71	3.08
4.	Deh Badai	255	0.84	0.40	0,75	7.60	0.06	4.38
5.	Golkoh	375	0,75	0.22	0.49	6.42	0.87	2.72
6.	Jangalag	429	0.78	0.42	0.74	5,60	2,69	5,00
7.	Tochi	416	0.53	0.28	0.71	3.55	0.55	1.97
8.	Qarachah	384	0.61	0.41	1.25	3.19	0.64	5.73
9.	Asgher	235	0.8	0.3	0,3	4.5	1,23	1,95
10.	Qoluch	231	1,08	0.3	0,23	6.2	2,53	0,71
11.	Qoliaqol	842	1,04	0,31	0.78	5,64	1.45	2,5
	AEVERAGE	4,766	0,77	0,33	0,65	5,20	1,16	3.06

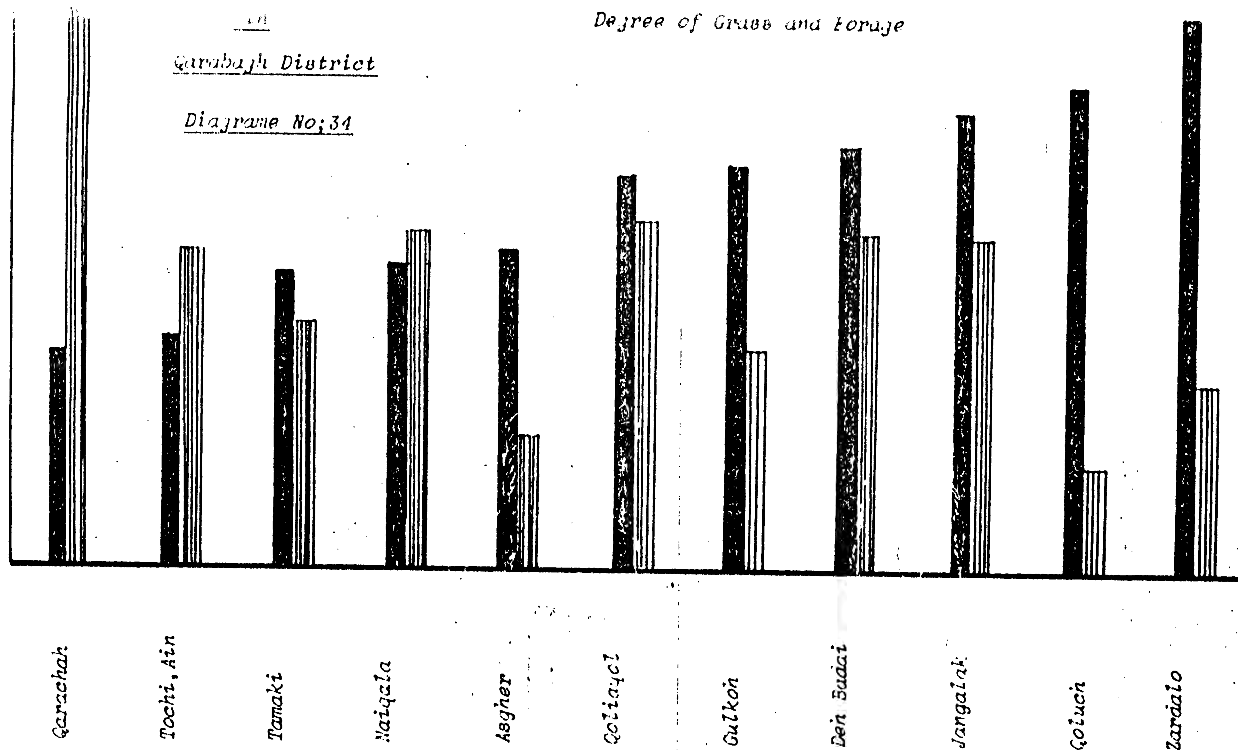
getting of traditionally veterinary practitioner is found difficult. Mostly diseases resulting death of livestocks. Recently at the begining of 89 ARC established a veterinary unit in Sangemashaha, but it is found that farmers are not familiar with. Qarabagh is neglected.

GRAZZINGLANDS AND FOODER:

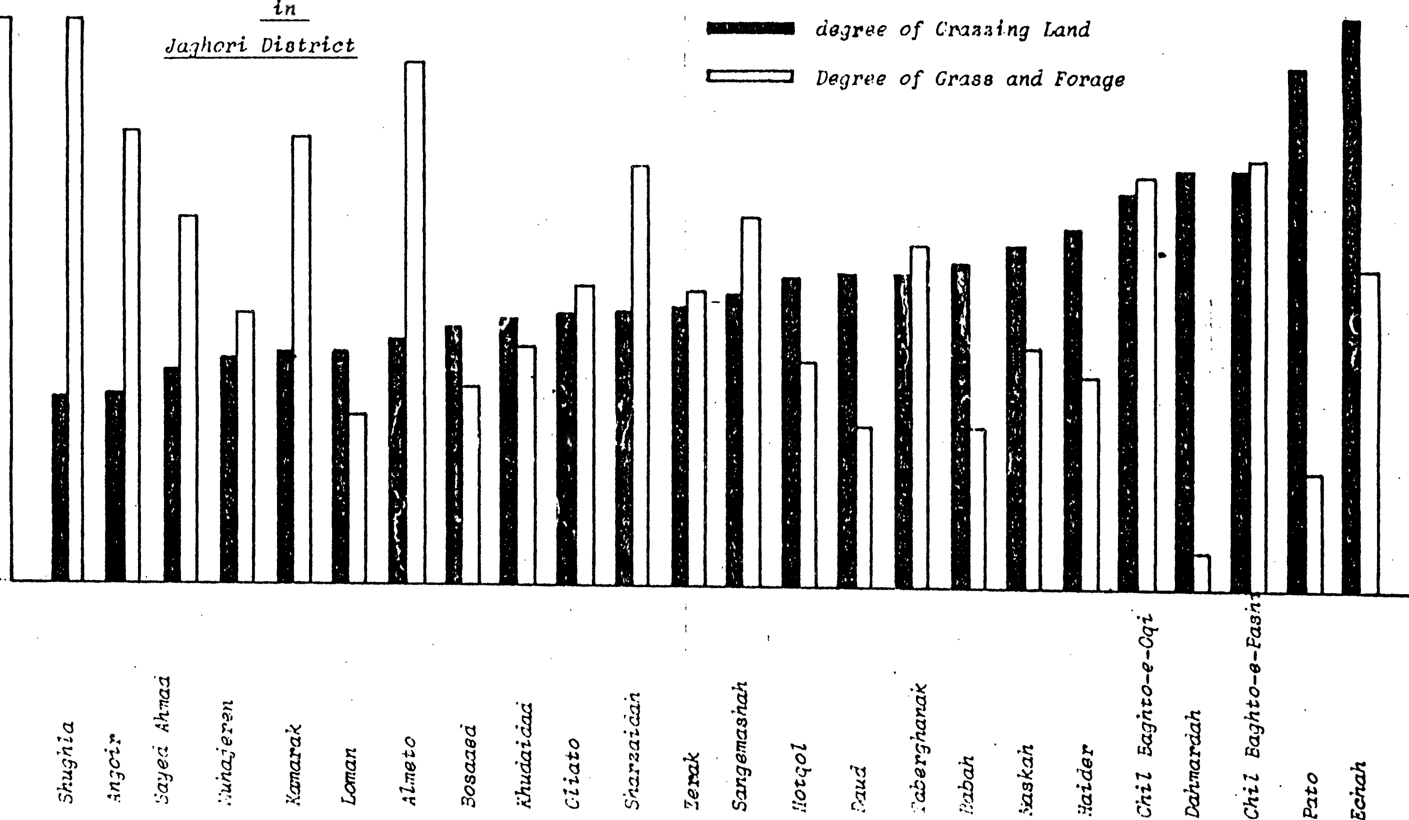
The degree of grazzing lands of each valley of the district is categorized in table No. 32 and shown in graph No. 33. The situation in regard of grazzing land is not good in general. It is not enough for the livestocks. The grazzing land is a direct function of snow and rainfall in Winter and Spring seasons, so farmers can not keep livestocks as they did before the war. The amount of grasses aren't enough for sheep and goat, inhabitants can not keep sheep and goat according their needs.
Thr grazzing land has shown an enormouse decrease of approximately 50% and most of the valleys couldn't collect any wild grass during Spring & Summer seasons form the mountains while previously they did so.
Greenish of hills mountains and plain areas of most valleys have been changed and now it is diffeoult to find bushes in valleys. Wild grasses may not remain alive more than a month of Spring in some valleys.
Generally wild grasses, clover, alfafa, Shakhal moshong, wheat husk and straw are used as fooder of livestocks.
Clover, alfafa, shakhal and moshong are almost used for cow in fresh and dry condition. Clover mixed with wheat husk as fooder of dankey and oxen.
Goat and sheeps are grazing wild grasses and bushes during Spring-Winter (snow fall) if available, otherwise, these will be feeding of leaves straws or mixture of dry wild grasses, alfafa, & wheat husk.

WAR EFFECTS:

Eleven years war have a strong effects on livestocks keeping by many means, such as labourer shortage, bombarding, & fooder reduction due to less cultavation. These causes damaged the economical resources of farmers and made them to sell/ kill the livestocks. The poverty replaced cows with goats in areas where grazzing lands were more than forage, Animal ghee is changed to vegtable ghee. The use of dairy products decreased. Vegetable widely introduced and cereals such as beans are using by dwellers in some valley near the center of Jaghori now.
Labourer shortage due to leaving of farmers for Iran caused almost no collectiom of wild grasses thoughout the district. Labourers are not willing to accept this hard job and collect wild grasses.



LIVESTOCKS(KAG)



LIVESTOCKS (KAG)

FEASIBILITY:

In general livestocks provide requirements of the rural people interms of dairy products as well as meat, hide, wool & others. . The dairy products of livestocks is almost equal to half part of daily meal of the inhabitants. Both ditricts still have resources for having livestocks. But improving the situation regarding livestocks requires provision of veterinary assistance as well as strengthen the situation regarding fooder and forage.
Supportting inhabitants of the districts in regard of livestocks has its vital value, because livestocks stand as the economy of poor dwellers and their life after agriculture is depend on livestock.
Afghanistan in general is depend on agricultural yield, rather than other sectors. Developing and improving the quqlity of imputs and works concerning this sector including livestocks seems more effective and advantageous in supporting Afghan people to become selfsufficievt.
Supporting farmers of these two district in livestocks fields, support their handicrafts as well as their economy. The poors will be much more bbnefited if support would be given to livestock sector.
Incubator and poultry farms is not introduced while the rural life and areas are suited for the purpose of poultry farms and use of incubator.
Small farmers(who owned less land) is found best to have pultry farms of no big size, this will support these families as well as relief the meat deficit of the district.

HANDICRAFTS

JAGHORI

Background:

The district had strong position in production of woolen handicrafts after Malistan in the whole province before the war. It produced Rugs, Shall, blankets, sackloth, felt, Sweaters, Socks made of wool and embroidery. Wooden and clay works weren't introduced. The crafts production didn't get a commercial form, only surpluse production were sold to the bazaar, and a few families in each valley were involved in commercial type of production.

Types of woolen crafts production was also varied from valleys to valleys for example mountainous valleys were mostly involved in production of Shall, blankeets and socks, while plain areas were involved in rug, sweaters and blankets.

Embroidery had different production and previousely its main production throughout the district was white hat.

The crafts of carpet weaving originally comes from the Narthern areas of Afghanistan. Since a few years before the war it is introduced in the district but still its production did not become popular.

The district surplus handicrafts production had a good marketing in the capital and big cities of the country. Handicrafts made a portion of the dwellers income , but reduction in livestocks had damaged the woolen handicrafts production and indeed production of embroidery increased.

TYPES & VALUE OF HANDICRAFTS:

Handicrafts are found of four main types of weaving, knitting, rubbing and sewing in due of its construction.

Rug, blanket, carpet, shall and sackloth are of weaving, sweater, handkerchief & socks are of knitting types, embroidery and felt are of sewing and rubbing types respectively.

Crafts of weaving types are more valvable and common than the other types and dwellers income were mainly drawn from this type.

Rug:

Generally it is famouse as man made handicrafts in the district, but in some valleys Women are also weaving. Rug weaving have a potential and its demand as main carpet . is too high over the country.

Carpet:

Carpet introduced in a few valleys of the district since before the war. Women and young girls are weaving, but due to its lengthy time of weaving low quality of wool and reduction in wool production this crafts didn't become popular in the district. Wool of the district is mainly suitable for products other than carpet because its colour is not completely white, colouring of it is difficult.

Blanket:

Blanket weaving was common, but since introduce of machines one its weaving is decreased. It is found that a few family weaving it throughout the district.

Sackcloth:

Sackcloth due to its need over the district still has its production for own use of the inhabitants. Wool of low quality is mainly used for the purpose.

Shall:

Shall production (weaving) was damaged by importing of second hand goods from the Eropean countries to the country since late time of ZahirShah. But still its weaving is not stopped. People of cold areas are using ,but not as much as some fifteen years ago.

Felt:

Felt requires more wool than other carpets and since high price of wool it is not rubbed any more in the district.

Sweater:

Swea er still has production in the district, but its pure woolen type is getting decrease since fabricated wool is imported to the country. table No.37 provide information on the production of different handicrafts item in each valley.

Socks and Gloves:

Inhabitants still knitting socks and gloves for their own need in winter time. The products did not get its way to markets out or inside the district.

HANDICRAFTS (KAG)

HANDICRAFTS IN JAGHORI DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 37

S.no	VALLEY	Weaving					Felt (Rubbing)	Knitting			Embroidery					
		Rug	Carpet	Shall	Sack cloth	Blanket		Sweater	Sock	Gloves	Hat	Collar	Handkerchief	Curtain	Tablecloth	Pillow Cover
1.	Angori	4	1	15	2	-	-	8	4	6	-	10	8	4	2	3
2.	Almeto	10		18	6	-		6	12	13	2	-	13	-	1	4
3.	Babah.	11	-	13	10	2	-	6	8	9	2	-	4	-	-	-
4.	Bosaaed	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	5	-	-	-
5.	ChilBaghto-e- Oqi	13	-	16	13	-	-	6	10	8	1	3	8	-	-	-
6.	" " Pashi	15	-	14	10	-	-	8	10	4	1	4	7	-	-	-
7.	Dahmurdah	23		18	16	-	-	9	14	17	-	-	6	-	-	-
8.	Daud	9	-	9	6		-	9	9	2	-	8	15	4	2	1
9.	Echah	19		16	11			7	11	8	-	1	6	-	-	-
10.	Haider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
11.	Hotqol	20	1	28	15	-	-	25	27	25	-	20	30	3	2	15
12.	Kamarak	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	2	-	3	-	-	-
13.	Khadaidad	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	4	5	10	1	6	-	-	3
14.	Loman	3	-	7	-	-	-	8	9		16	13	15	4		
15.	Maskah	43	1	46	45	-	-	16	27	15	16	25	16	8	3	2
16	Muhajeren							4	5	1	8	-	4	-	-	-
17.	Oliato	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	6	6	6	-	7	-	-	1
18.	Pato	32	-	28	21	-	-	11	18	18	4	15	16	3	4	1
19.	Seyed Ahmad	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	6	13	-	4	-	5	4
20.	Sangemashah	21	7	13	6	1	-	31	32	23	21	25	30	10	8	6
21.	Sharzaidah	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	2	1	8	1	5	-	2	1
22.	Taberghanak	1	-	1	9	-	-	4	11	10	7	-	4	-	-	-
23.	Shughlah	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	6	-	-	-
24.	Zerak	2	-	5	1	1	-	3	2		4	7	6	-	-	-

The number under each colum represent the numbe of villages which produce the specific item of Handicrafts in that valley.
This is just an informative data, not quantitatives because getting quantitatin data is not at easy task.

HANDICRAFTS (KAG)

COMMONNESS OF HANDICRAFTS QARABAGH DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 38.

S.no.	VALLEY	Weaving					Felt (Rubbing)	Knitting			EMBROIDERY					
		Rug	Carpet	Shall	Sack cloth	Blanket		Sweater	Sock	Gloves	Hat	Collar	Handkerchief	Curtain	Table cloth	Pillow Cover
1.	Tamaki	6	-	4	5	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	10	-	2	-
2.	Zardalo	3	-	2	1	-	-	-		1	-	2	8	2	1	2
3.	Naiqalaaa.	12	-	6	4	-	-	2	4	3	-	4	13	2	3	4
4.	DehBadai.	8	-	5	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
5.	Golkoh	5.	-	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	6	1	1	2
6.	Jangalak	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	4	3	2	-
7.	Tochi + Ahen	8	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	8	2	3	1
8.	Asgher	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	1
9.	Qarachah	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	2
10.	Qoliaqol	12	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	6	-	3	1
11.	Qoluch.	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-

Embroidery:

Embroidery is common since long time ago and white hat of Jaghori was famouse all over the province. Refer to table No. 37. Types of common products(crfts) are shown for valleys producing them. Embroiderys position since reduction in wool production getting stronger but still didn't get itsway to market.

PRESENT SITUATION:

The situation regarding woolen crafts productions due to shortage of wool is not good. Changes brought in the production of items, felt rubbing is completely stopped,indeed rug weaving and sweater knitting is increased Lamb wool of first Shave is mainly used in sweater, sock & glave knitting. Shall weaving depends on the demand of the houshold, and amount of lamb first shave wool. Sheep wool including second shave of lamb are used on sackcloth, rug ,& carpet weaving according to demand and skill of its weaving. Goat's wool didn't use in the handicrafts other than sockcloths.
Woolen handicrafts had a good potential in the post, but unfortunately the position of dwellers in this regards is not good. Wool production dropped dwellers woiting to cotlect it for two year or more, then they will become able to weave something. The embroidery works increased since reduction of wool production in the district. This is mainly due to low cost and availability of raw materials of embroidery throughout the district. Types of embroidery works and its production is also changed since wool reduction. For example,sewing of hat is decreased due to reduction in its use.

HANDICRAFTS AND ECONOMY:

Handicrafts in general including embroidery produced for the purpose of providing households requirements, whereas its sursplus amount is supplied to markets inside the country.
Handicrafts by means of its direct use by people or money which comes from its selling makes a portion in the dwellers economy.
At present woolen crafts lost its position in the economy of dwellers of Jaghori, but still the essential needs such as rug, & Sackcloth of the dwellers dwellers in the district are prepared from wool. Sweater, Shall, Sock and gloves mainly depend on the climate of the valley, dwellers economy, quantity of lamb wool, availability of cotton cloth, and fabricated swea_ters socks and gloves in the district. Rug weaving has a strong position and its market price stands high for the benefit of producer.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT

Map No : 5

QARABAGH DISTRICT
JEGHATO
N
NAWOR
ANDER
JAGHORI
GIRO
MOQUR
AB BAND
33
32
31
30
35
27
29
28
26
25
32

ETHNIC GROUP OF THE DISTRICT

Map No: 5

QARABAGH DISTRICT
JEGHATO
N
NAWOR
ANDER
JAGHORI
GIRO
MOQUR
AB BAND
33
34
35
30
31
27
29
28
32
26
25

QARABAGH:

Qarabagh has nearly the same position as Jaghori in regard of woolen handicrafts as well as embroidery works by means of quality and types, but quantity of crafts production is different. The district never got a commercial position in handicrafts, but like Jaghori, selling of surplus items are still continued. Rug remained as the major woolen crafts but shall, & sackcloth are also weaving according to the houshold needs & quantity of wool.
Woolen sweater is not of more use and production, gloves and Sock knitting still remained as a function of needs and availability of wool.

FUTURE FEASIBILITY:

Reduction in livestocks specially in sheep keeping is not planned to be stopped, improvement in the situation regarding sheep keeping may not be hopefull but if planning in this regard to be done, extension and strengthen of the woolen handicrafts seems feasible. And also there is a great potential in increasing the productivity of the districts while no marketing problem is feeling.

REQUIREMENTS - RECOMMENDATIONS:

Since keeping of sheeps and production of woolen handicrafts are common tradition for each Hazarah family in the district and their woolen craft is nearly rare. It is valuable if to be exported to western countries. Blankets, shall, sweater, sock and gloves would be the best items to be adopted as per western demand. On the other hand Hazarah community have skilled & experienced handicrafts workers which is a big resources for establishment of such handicrafts production project.
The recomendation requires support to be given to the houshold for the purpos of handicrafts production and sheep keeping. This could be done in a wide range throughout the district. Small farmers will be benefited of this programme.
Clay work is feasible and production , peacher pot, roofing tile, pot and other clay products have markets otside and inside the districts. There is a great resource for production of clay products inside the districts and its itroducing will not be costly. Clay works would help the poor dwellers specifically in earning money for managing their life.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD.

JAGHORI

BACKGROUND:

Disel and petrol have use in vehicles. Dwellers use kerosene for lighting and in rare cases kerosene and diseel are used for cooking in areas near bazaar. Bushes and wood have more value in the rural life , since alternative like coal or gas don't exist to replace it. Bushes and wood were known to human since life begun on the earth as firewood. Inhabitants burnt bushes.
They faced lack of bushes and started cutting trees, burning for cooking and heating purpose.

PRESENT SITUATION:

A few valley of the district can collect bushes from the mountains, the rests are mainly cutting willow, juniper trees old apricat, mul-burry and branches of the trees as firewood. Thousands of trees are cutting and using for heating and cooking purpose.
Cow and Sheep- dungs were tosted for burning all over the district and arround three- fourth of the year it is not mixed with animals manure. In general wood of different trees, bushes, tree branches, cow and sheep- dungs were used over the district for heating and cooking all the year. Animal manure completly not used in the farms due to its burning. Valleys have loosen their green woods and bushes and weather is changed due to reduction in snow and rain fall. Villages near Angori and Sangemashah bazar begun using diesel oil for cooking purpose, since they could not collect bushes from the mountain. Currently its use, stopped due to shortage and high price of disel in bazaar. Firewood is an important problems for dwellers of the district.
The situation concerning firewood made the dwellers to appoint a person to look after the mountain's bushes. The person is deputed to take care of the bushes and don't allow person(s) to collect bushes more than his ration. Inhabitants owning the mountains (dwellers of the village/ valley) have a share not everyone.
There are valleys which are far away from mountain, they can not have any share . They use wood , Cow and Sheep dungs and straws for heating and cooking.

Clashes is taking places sometimes between dwellers of different valleys on the bushes of the mountains .

ROLE OF FIREWOOD:

As mentioned earlier firewood in general, due o lack of any other alternative for its replacement plaid a vital role in the life of dwellers in the district. Coal and gas are not available. A coal mine exist in Zerak valley but its extraction and adaptation to rural cooking and heating system is not introduced. Dwellers prefere to use bushes and wood while collection of bushes takes much longer time. In case if payment per day work of laboure is to be done it would be too costly. Dwellers don't pay for bushes collection that is why they spent most of their time on collection of bushes.

QARABAGH:

Qarabagh is divided into two parts of plain and mountainous area,plain area completely depends on cow & Sheep- dung and wood, while mountainous areas use bushes, wood and a little cow and sheep dungs.
etrolium is not introduced for cooking and heating purpose.
The situation of Qarabagh regarding firewood is almost the same as it is in Jaghori.

REQUIREMENTS RECOMMENDATIONS:

The areas both Jaghori and Qarabagh are in need of introducing a new replacement for firewood.
Planted trees helped dwellers in getting firewood, but the area lost its greenish and resulted of dry weather.
Experimental work of introducing biogas and adapting its pit construction in two districts could be as an alternative.
If pit could work in the winter time, then exactly biogas could stand as an important factor in developing activities of the agricultural sector.
Sucession of gas production would help dwellers in many aspects like purification and enriching of animal manure, replacing firewood and kerosene, improving sanitary and health condition.
Coal extraction is also an alternative for replacement of firewood, if to be extracted. At present circumstances cooking furnace made by enery saving project of German and solar cooking pot of SERVE in Peshowar, is found eligible to introduced as a relife operation for assisting the dwellers, till any other alternative could be developed.

SHELTER AND CONSTRUCTION

JAGHORI

Statistical Data:

Statistical data concerning destroyed/ damaged buildings of the district by the war are tabulated in table No. 39.

Present Situation:

The situation concerning shelter in general is not bad, people don't suffer of shelter in the district.They managed either to live in others shelter, repair their own or build new one. The table provides information that, 65 damaged houses are repaired and some 98 are remained unrepair. The unrepair houses are almost belongs to either displaced or immigrated families. Public building like schools, district government building, medical Clinics, etc are mostly destroyed/ damaged by the war, but some as marked in the table are using by political parties as their offices.

Damaged school buildings are mostly found under use of scholing in the district and unfortunately the poor community could not repair them. Destruction of school buildings are measured and repairing cost estimation is completed.

Shelter Construction and its Materials:

Shelter and its construction didn't have any progress, Houses are build of mud brick or pilled mud wall,stone- mud foundation, Wooden beams,pilled mud and mud plaster on roof, Wheat husk mixed with wet mud used as insulating material. Wood is used in door and window construction.
Dwellers are using minimum shelter and recently dispensed type of house constrution is introduced.
Shelters in general are found of three types due to their constrution, and size. Fort, chamber and single house. Each of these construction stand as a symbol of development in each periods of time.
Fort(Qala) was made when all dwellers had intrest to live to gether.
It was made of pilled mud of at least one meter width of its wall.
Chamber (smaller than Qala) made when relative families get tired of living in fort. They buit their houses inside a small chamber with similar construction of qala. Mostly wealthy families were built this type of constru-tion.

INFRASTRUCTURE (KAG)

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DURING THE WAR

JAGHORI DISTRICT.

Table No: 39

S,No	VILLAGE	Valley	Destroyed, Building.		Nos, Repair-ed.	Nos, Repair-able.	Nos. Not Repair-able.
			Type.	Nos,			
1.	Bazaar	Angori	Ag. Proj.	1*		1	
2.	"	"	Med. Clinic	1*		1	
3.	Bazaar	Sangemashah	Ag. Proj.	1*			
4.	"	"	Medical Unit	1*			
5.	"	"	Dist. Gov.	1*			
6.	Qawghzar	Bosaaed	Residential	2	1	1	-
7.	Haji Moqam	Daud	"	4	.	.	4
8.	Gardan	SehPaia-e-Khudaidad.	"	2	.	2	.
9.	Pushta-e- Siasang	"	"	4	.	4	
10.	Qul Afghan	Tamqol Loman	"	5	5		
11.	Sar kotel	"	"	2	2		
12.	"	"	Mosque	1			1
13.	Sang joy	Loman	Residential	4	2	2	
14.	Chamber	Sangjoy- Loman	"	4		4	
15.	"	"	Mosque	1			1
16.	Sokhta	"	Residential	6		6	
17.	Deh zardad	"	"	3		2	1
18.	Now deh	"	"	8		4	4
19.	Kalan Bowri	"	"	19		10	9
20.	Sar-e- Loman	"	"	12		5	7
21.	Baqi	"	"	25		10	15
22.	Baghal Para	"	"	8		8	
23.	Mowla	"	"	16		16	
24.	Shah khowja	"	"	2		2	
25.	Pai Jolgah	"	"	3		2	1
26.	Asiab Khordi	"	"	3		3	
27.	Taberghanto	"	"	3		2	1
28.	Petab-e-Sangjoy	"	"	1		1	
29.	Gero "	"	"	8	8		
30.	Dom joy-e-Qalandry	"	"	8		5	3
31.	Char shakha	"	"	3			3

INFRASTRUCTURE

Table No;39 Cont.

S.no.	VILLAGE	VALLEY	DESTROYED, BUILDING.		Nos. Repair-ed.	Nos. Repair-able.	Nos. Not Repair-able.
			TYPE.	Nos.			
32.	Baian Qalandary	Loman	Residential.	20	20		
33.	Kareze "	"	"	1	1		
34.	Dala	Maskah	"	4			4
35.	Oliad	Sangemashah	"	7	1	6	
36	Qash Patra	"	"	6	6		
37.	Kohna deh	Shazaidah	"	4	4		
38.	Asiab joy	Shughlah	"	3	3		
39.	Sia kotel	"	"	1	1		
40.	Belandeh	Zerak	"	5	5		
41.	Sarab	"	"	3			3
42.	Qomagh	"	"	4	4		
43.	Tukrigolong	"	"	4	1	3	
44.	Narighan	"	"	3	1		2
45.	"	"	Mosque	1			1
	TOTAL.			223	65	98	60

* Damaged by the war , but at present occupied by political parties.

House- this single family shelter recently a few years before the war is introduced. Inhabitants are mostly like to have shelters away of each other and this unit is build in a small size. Mainly dwellers are building a room or two with attached coridoor and bathroom on top of stable of livestocks as a single house. Mud bricks are recently used in this type of house construction.

At present, stone, wheat husk, bushes, wooden become and plunks, mud and mud-bricks are the available and common constructional materials. No progress and development has been made or introduced in this regard.

Shelter and Repatriation:

A total of 780 families equal to 16,650 head are found that they aren't living in their villages. they are immigrated (15,037)head) and displaad (1,613) head). The immigrated population consists of more singles rather than married, because the total immigrated families (510) can not hold 15,037 single heads. It is found that the district have more unmarried refugees which in return they would not be single.

Another fact concerning shelter is that most of the repairable shelters are belong to immigrated and displaced families which aren't repaired yet. Repatrition of refugees certainly require shelters while the district don't have copacity to absorb all returnes without building shelters.

QARABAGH

Statistical Data:

Statistical data concerning damaged/ destroyed shelters in the district is tabulated in table No. 40.

Present Situation:

The situation concerning shelter in the district as mentioned before is too bad specially in evacuated villages of Qaracha and Zardalo. Refer to table No. 40.

A total of 194 houses are damaged by Pashtoon fighter in both mentioned valleys. Doors, windows and wooden beams of roofs were taken away. Hazaraah reacted on some fifty houses of Pashtoon in Kohnadeh of Janglak valley.

Inhabitants of Qaracha and Zardalo started returning but no shelter is remained undmaged so actual returning will be done in next Spring.

... OF DE... BUILDINGS BY THE WAR

QARABAGH DISTRICT

TABLE NO: 40

S.no.	VILLAGE	VALLEY	Destroyed/ Damaged Building.		Nos. Repair-ed.	Nos. Repai-rable	Nos. not Repai-rable
			TYPES	NOS.			
1.	DehRazi	Qani	RESIDENTIAL	1		1	
2.	Koshah	"	-do-	4		4	
3.	Wazir + Chamber	Tamaki	-do-	10		10	
4.	Deh Mehter	Taqchin	-d0-	7		7	
5.	Calandeh-Warqa	Tamaki	-do-	3	3		
6.	Giro-Warqa	"	-do-	6		6	
7.	Dehmianah	Zardalo	-do-	8		8	
8.	Balandeh	"	-do-	4		4	
9.	Chamber-H. GH.	"	-do-	10		10	
10.	NewAabad	"	-do-	2		2	
11.	Nowdeh Paian	"	-do-	5		5	
12.	" Bala	"	-do-	2		2	
13.	Kohnadeh	"	-do-	4		4	
14.	Chamber Ghazi	"	-do-	2		2	
15.	Godol	"	-do-	2		2	
16.	YakhChashmah	"	-do-	2		2	
17.	Boum	"	-do-	4		4	
18.	Bedrah	"	-do-	6		6	
19.	Gowmoraah	"	-do-	4		4	
20.	Dangerozi	Golkoh	-do-	11		11	
21.	Atakhosh	"	-do-	4		4	
22.	Dolanah	Nikhtah	-do-	2		2	
23.	Sadat	"	-do-	4		4	
24.	Habib	"	-do-	6		6	
25.	Godol	"	-do-	6		6	
26.	Khairabad	"	-do-	8		8	
27.	Nowdeh	"	-do-	9		9	
28.	Balandeh	Jangalak	-do-	3		3	
29.	Godol	Ahen	-do-	5		5	
30.	Jamal		-do-	6		6	
31.	Qalaa-Puien	Qarachah	-do-	50*		50	
32.	Nowdeh	"	-do-	20		20	
33.	Obi	"	-do-	25		25	
34.	Chowni	"	-do-	18		8	10
35.	Mashai	"	-do-	36		36	
36.	Kohnadeh	Jangalaj**	-do-	50		50	

Note; *- The houses are damaged by Pashtoon fighters.
**- As reaction Hazarah damaged.

REQUIREMENTS OF BOTH DISTRICTS:

Shelter at present is not a problem in Jaghori while in fact it is a big issue in returning of displaced dwellers of Qaracha and Zardalo in-Qarabagh district. Repatriation of refugees require shelter while both districts don't have absorving capacity concerning shelter.
Planning and support is required on provision of shelters for both displaced and immigrated population.
Improving of constructional materials and constructional skills is also required.

Recommendation:

Both districts are in need of support and assistance in due to improving constructional skills as well as introducing new constructional materials. This is recommended to be done for the purpose of prolongiug the life of construction and making it easier.
Introducing of new constructional materials like gypsum (plaster of Paris) lime fired bricks and roofing tile are found feasible and reasonable. Both districts have potential and resources for production of these materials. Extraction of coal will also begin. Production of these materials will deserve many families.

ROAD

JAGHORI

Observation Data:

Data concerning types, specification and requirements of road section are sketched in Map No. 29 and tabulated in table No. 41.

Background:

Generally the road of all categores in Hazarahjat were built in a compulsary programme by dwellers whom are living arround the roads. No survey nad technical computation of these road sections have been done so far. These roads were maintained by people all over the area before the war and no payment has been paid to the workers of these road sections.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The road sections within the district is found of the following categories;
1.a. Main supply road to the center of the district, used mainly for economical purpose, built of 6 meter in width, but now in most places the width has decreased to about 3 meters.
The road has a condition where the vehicles may not travel more than 20km/hr. The road passes through flood beds valleys and passes (kotel). vehicles of more than 20 = one load are traveling along the road.
1.b. Main branch road to Nawor and Malistan district, used by havy and light vehicles, passes through valleys, flood beds and many passes Sangemasha-Nawor section is used by tracks of more than 20 tons weight and this section is the main supply road to Northern areas and Bamian province.
This section like Sangemashah- Angori has more commercial value. The other section in not of much use as this, but it is a supply road to Urozgan and parts of Ghorat province.
The road section initially were built of more than 4 meters in width, but now in most places it reached to 2-3 meter in width.
2.a. Two main branches of Angori- Sangemashah and Sharzaidah- Ghojor were built as an exchange section durring the war when. there was battle in kotel- Loman, havy and light transport could use, but now these aren't of much use.

refer to Map No: 5. Mohammad khowja is also living in Jeghato with Baiat and others. Mohammad khowja's population in two forementioned districts are more that : of Chardastah.

POLITICAL:

It is found that five political parties of shiite alliance are governing the Hazarah community of Qarabagh with their branch offices in the following areas.

1. Nasr Organization, Naiqala
2. Sepa-e-pasdaran-e-Jehad-e-Islami, khoshmendi & Qoliaqol
3. Dawwat-e-Islami, Tamaki
4. Harakat-e-Islami, Zardalo &
5. Nahzat-e- Islami, Aliabad Tamaki.

EDUCATION:

Unfortunately the situation regarding formal education wasn't developed as much as Jaghori's but in current year two primary School of grade 3 are established only in Naiqala by Nasr and Sepa parties, where is only the start of formal education. Requests have been recieved for boys education as well as girls education and adult Literacy. Dwellers are regreting of not having schooling in the past ten years.

HEALT:

The health situation in Hazarah community of the district is serious. T.B found common and liprosy is also appeared. Medical service is too rare and the mojority is deprived of it. Contactable direases were spreaded and simple injures were resulted death. Diarrhoea in infants found too common and health care doesn't exist at all.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SHELTER AND BUILDINGS:

Internal dispute and displacement of Qaracha and Zardalo during the clashes resulted damage of shelters in both areas. Window, Doors and wooden beams of the undamaged houses were taken away by Pashtoon fighters.

Returnees are now faced with issue of shelter. Most of the returnees found thier shelters at damaged condition. They shifted back after cultivation of their lands. The maged area is an urgent need of shelter. But one village of kohnadeh in Jangalak were damaged after clash by Hazarah when Pashtoon residents were shifted out of the area.

ROADS:

The condition of road is much more the same like Jaghori and the difference is too less.

Mines.

The dangers of mines beside its sweeping by Mujaheden still exist. Zardkashan Mou-ntain were cultivated with too many mines of anti-Persoonal and still not safe and clear of mines.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Angori
2. Almitoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saaed
5. Chel Baghto-e-Oqi
6. Chel Baghto-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawod
9. Echa
10. Haidar
11. Hootyol
12. Kamuruk
13. Khudaidad
14. Loman
15. Maska
16. Mohajiren
17. Oliatoo
18. Pato
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sang-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaidah
22. Shoghla & Shashpar
23. Tuberghanak
24. Zerak

SPECIFICATION

1.a. Main entrance road to the center build of 6 meter in width long time ago.

1.b. Main road to Nawar and Malistan districts build of 4 meter.

2.a. Main road build during the war for supply of goods from both sides of Qarabagh and Gilan dist.

Used for trucks.

2.b. Road build of 3 meter of width and can be used for light weight trucks and Jeep/pick-up.

2.c. Road build of less than 3 meter in width and only used for pick-up and Jeeps.

3.a. Tracks not build, only for walking.

NAWOR

MALESTAN

QARABAGH

MOQOR

ZABUL

GELAN

Legend :

Dist. Center

Bazaar

Bridge

Main Road

Valley Bound Line

Stream/River

1.a. 57.6Km

1.b. 72.0Km

2.a. 48,5Km

2.b. 36.0Km

2.c. 76.5Km

3.a. Tracks

JAGHORI DISTRICT

Map No; 29

TABLE NO:41 JAGHORI DISTRICT

S.no	ROAD SECTION	Types of ROAD	Distance.	REQUIREMENTS Culvert	Dri	Rep.*	REMARKS
1.	LASHKARAI-HOTQOL	1.a	6.0	1	3		Mainly in plane, and a little in hillside and flood bed.
2.	HOTQOL- ASIAB	"	10.50	8	15		Mainly in plane, little in form lands & flood bed.
3.	Asiab - Loman	"	15.50	14	26		Mainly in plan, little in pass flood bed.
4.	Loman - Sangemashah	"	25.40	6	6		Mainly mountainous, side, hills, flood beds and alittle sit in farm land.
5.	Ghojor - Shashper	1.b	30	6	11		Mainly in valley, flood/ River bed, mountainous side and a little in farm lands.
6.	Sangemashah - Reggjoy	1.b	27	7	10		Mainly in mountainous valleys, River side and a little in flood bed.
7.	Qomagh - Ghojor	"	15	3	5		Mainly in flood bed, a little in farm lands and plane areas.
8.	Angori(Chamber) - Sangemashah	2.a	18.0	1	4		Mainly a long flood bed, Rough area, & a little in plane area.
9.	Sangemashah- Siazamin	2.a	15.5	3	5		Mainly in passis, Rough areas, a little in flood bed.
10.	Sangjoy - Sharzaidah	"	10.0	2	4		Mainly in hillside, and a long flood bed.
11.	Lashkarai - Dahmaradh	"	5.0	1	3		Mainly in plane area, pass, a little in flood beds.
12.	Siazamin - Chakah	2.b	3.0	1	1		Mainly in plane area, and a little in flood bed.
13.	Sangemashah - Babah	"	27.5	1	4		Mainly in hillside and along flood bed.
14.	Qadi - Pato	"	5.0	2			Mainly in mountainous, & along flood bed, and a little in hillside.
15.	Chaka - Oqi	2,c	7.5		6		Mainly in mountainous, passes, & flood bed a little in farm lands.
16.	Chakah - Pashi	"	7.0	2	5		- do- + a little in plane area.
17.	Tawala - Kareze	"	15.0	3	6		Mainly in mountains, a little in farm land and flood bed.

TABLE NO: 41. (cont.)

S.no	ROAD SECTION	Types of ROAD	Distance.	REQUIREMENTS			REMARKS
				Cul	Dra	Rep	
18.	Lokhak - Soba	2.c	12	3			Mainly in mountains, a little in farm land and flood beds.
19.	Badarzar - Lakhshak	"	6.0	3			Mainly in mountains, Rough areas and a little in flood bed.
20.	Kondelqash - Qaltargho	"	7.0				-do-
21.	Sangemashah - Mamdak	"	4.0	2			Mainly in flood bed, & Rough area a little in plane area.
22.	Shughlah - Tarbulagh	"	8,0	1	5		Mainly in moutains sides, & farm lands.
23.	Kotel Dahmardah - Chamber	'	10.0		4		Mainly in valley with many Corners, a little in plane area.

- Types Of Road

1. Dry weather, loose surface
   a. Made of 6 meter wide,
   b. " " 4 " " both used for hawy transportation.

2. Dry weather, loose surface
   a. Made of 4 meter. used for emergency.
   b. Made of 3 meter, used for light trock
   c. Made of 3 meter used for pick-up/ jeep.

Note; Cul.= Culvert.
Dra.= Drainage.
Rep.*= All sections of the roads are in urgent need of repaire.

These sections are changed to village sections. This type of road sections were built of less than 4 meter in width.

2.b. Village roads of 3 meter width built for light trucks and Pick-up.

2.c. Village road of less than 3 meter width built for pich-up and Jeeps.

3.a. Tracks between villages, only used for walking, and livestochs.

Generally the condition of all these sections of road are too bad, its surface found like rutted tracks which made by moving of vehicles in Spring Season when the ground was wet. Vehicles used many tracks in place where it was posible. Plain areas changed to rutted tracks and distinguishing of road surfaces in plain areas and flood beds is too difficult, due to lack of maintenance & rain wash.

The road condition in passes found dangerouse to passengers and transportation means, because the road surafct is fully washed and its width is decreased, retaining walls along the sides of road in corners and in hill sides have been damaged.

IMPORTANCE:

The road sections from Lashkarai-Sangemashah, Sangemashah- Malistan (Regjoy) border, and Sangemashah to Qash-Imran border of Nawor district have a great value in the life of Hazarahjat and Northen areas of Afghanistan. As mentioned before this section is the main commercial route to mentioned areas.

The district stand as a gote way for the mentioned area, in due of Pakistan side. This section of road have very positive and effective role in the developing of the mentioned areas as well as the developing of the district. And repatraition of refugees of the areas.

REQUIREMENTS:

All the road sections within the district are in urgent need of repair & construction of new culverts and drainages. The road sections didn't build according to a proper technical plan as mentioned in the background.

The road sections have effective role on the life of the mentioned areas.

QARABAGH

Observation Data:

Observation Data is presented in Map No 30 and brieflly described the requirements and Specification in table no. 42.

Present Situation:

The road section within all liberated areas of Afghanistan were used conditionally due to presence of war. Qarabagh is not an exception. Two years before road section of Loman- Janglak-Sariab (Jaghori- Qarabagh- Jeghato) had a massive crowd of vehiches. But after dispute in the district the sections lost the crowd. If the road become safe then again crowd will begin and Qarabagh will get its commercial position. Qarabagh-Loman section has its special importance of main normal road of Kabul- toJaghori . this can not be abandoned, because other sections were get into use during war period. This section is heavly damaged due tomineblast in Baghootar, Zardalo pass, Yaghlab plain, Sarewaeqa, and Loman pass in Jaghori.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

All sections of road within two districts are in urgent need, but meeting all need also seems difficult. so it would be to recommend only main sections of type 1.a. and b for repair works. Construction of culiverts, drainages side ditches and retaining wall along the road is not avaidable.

٢

LIST OF MOTORABLE
ROAD WITHING
QARABAGH DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 42

No.	ROAD SECTION	Types OF ROAD	Dista-NCE.	REQUIREMENTS			REMARKS.
				Cul.	Dry.	Rep.	
1.	Qarabahg - Loman	1.a.	47	7	12		mainly passes through plain area, passes two koter(pass)-
2.	Deh-rasi-Noka	2.a.	13	3	8		mainly plain, less flood bed, farms.
3.	Qarabagh-Janglak	1-b.	18.5	2	8		mainly plain, less farms.
4.	Janglak-balderghan	1-b.	7	4	5		mainly in valley, passes and corners.
5.	" -Qala-Lala		14	3	2		mainly plain
6.	Baghautar-Gulkoh	"	18	2	4		-do-
7.	Zardalo-Naiqalaq	2-5	11	2	6		mainly in valley, not plain Hillside.
8.	Gulkoh-Jangalak	1-b	16	3	8		mainly in plain, less in hill side.

INFRASTRUCTURE (KAG)

LEGEND

District Center

Bridge

Asphalt Road

Main Road 1.a

Main Road 1.b.

Tracks

Village boundary line

Village

Map No; 30

Road 2.a.

Road 2.b.

Road 2.c.

QARABAGH DISTRICT

JEGHATO

NAWOR

ANDER

JAGHORI

GIRO

MOQUR

AB BAND

Buldergham

Jangalak

Qala-e-Deh

Almish

Busagh

deh Gunado

NoKa

Bagh Attar

Baggi

Ain

Deh Mar Kasha

Lar

25Km

14Km

16Km

12.5Km

23Km

18Km

3Km

13Km

31Km

47Km

17Km

33 34 35 30 27 31 29 28 32 26 25

MINE

JAGHORI

Background:

Mines were burried first in areas nearby the center of the district and places arround Lashkarai Bazar outside the district in the South. Mines of the center were once swept off by mujahidin.
A big troop of Kabul settled in kotel- Loman and burried different types of mines arround their troops in mountain, road and lands.
The sides of road from Qomagh-(Zerak) up toChiljwali near the center(Sangemashah) is an unsafe area due to burried mine. Farms are abandoned and mountains can not be used for livestocks.
Mines along the route of road has been swept off by Mujahidin after the defeat of Kabul troops in kotel- Loman, but sides of the road mountains and farms still not swept. Dewellers and mujahidin are not able to demine all farms, mountains and sides of the road.
Existance of burried mines of anti-personal. and anti-tanks made the the people not to use farms and mountains even for grassing of livestocks. Dwellers of Loman valley who are attached with this battle area have been affected too much. This mine burried areas are shown in Map No. 31.

QARABAGH

Qarabagh is a gate a way to Jaghori from Kabul and Ghazni side, troops of Kabul were used this way for attacking Jaghori and Malistan districts. Qarabagh didn't remaine safe due to burring of mines, Refer to Map No. 32. Road section of Qarabagh- Jaghori is burring with mines in places like pai Zardalo and SareBaghaattar. A small route is swept but vehicles may not move further than the route.
Another section of Tamaki- Zerak is also burried,which has the same condition as mentioned one.
Zard kashan mountain is not safe, anti-personnel mines were burried. This is a grazzing land for Zardalo and Barla valleys.No livestock can enter the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Demining of both districts is an urgent priority and strongly recommended to be done. KAG will develope proposal on that, and requesting Un agencies to provide fund for.

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Aagari
2. Alritoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saeed
5. Chel Baghto-e-Org
6. Chel Baghto-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawod
9. Echa
10. Haidar
11. Hootgol
12. Kamarak
13. Khudadad
14. Leman
15. Masha
16. Muhajiren
17. Ollatoo
18. Pato
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sang-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaidah
22. Shaghla & Shashpar
23. Tuberghanak
24. Zerak

Jaghori District
Ghazni Province

MINE ALLOCATION

Map No; 31

NAWOR

MALESTAN

QARABAGH

MOQOR

ZABUL

GELAN

N

Legend

Dist Center
Bazaar
Bridge
Main Road
Valley Bound Line
Stream/River
Mine field
Mine along sides of road

INFRASTRUCTURE (KAG)

MINE ALLOCATION

Map No; 32

Cultivated mines along the road.

Mine field

ANDER

GIRO

JEGHATO

AB BAND

QARABAGH DISTRICT

NAWOR

MOQUR

JAGHORI

To ZARAK

To LOMAN

N

-138-

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS:

Generally beside a continous fighting of ten years, the internal fighting in the district changed its form and life is completly affected by these fightings. Economical activities decreased, it couldn't stand for economical activities like Jaghori.

The growth(expansion rate) of bazaar in the district compare to its number at 1979 shows a decrease of 30%.

AGRICULTURE:

Generally agricultural yields and its cultivation is decreased . Fightings obstract cultivation of Baghaatar lands in which life's of the Golkoh dwellers is enormously affected by.

Internal dispute abandoned the forementioned villages , and only in this Fall dwellers come for cultivation. No support has been provided for the whole Hazarah Community of Qarabagh while it holds many land less (Tesent) farmers in it.

LIVESTOCKS:

Fighting and military Situation act as an obstract for sheephered to take cattles to sheep-walk, beside that households were either killed, lost or sold their livestocks. According to the interview, it is found that arround 1000 livestocks including, donkey, Cow , sheeps, calfs and Oxen were plunded by Pashtoon.

HANDICRAFTS:

The situation regarding handicrafts is too bad and its woolen is decreased as well as its embrchery has shown an increase

FOOD SITUATION:

The situation in regard of food after this displacement is too bad and dwellers both displaced and residents were faced food deficit.

A thirty seven metric tonns of wheat provide by SCA is not reached the the affected area and as report recieved it is taken on the way by Pashtoon Plunder.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD:

Fuel and firewood stands as an inportant issue for the dwellers, and like Jaghori they have the same situation.

TABLE NO: 1

S.No	NAME	VILLAGE	VALLEY	POSITION/ROLE.
1.	Mr. Shafee	katah deh	Angori.	Mulah & Arbab(now) (pre.)
2.	" Qariadar,Goro	Sia Sang	"	Arbab.
3.	" Faqihi	Kareze	"	
4.	" Sadiqi	Lokhak	"	Shaikh,. Valley leader of Harakat.
5.	" Haji Khuda Bakhsh	Siaqol		Shaikh, Dist leader of Jebhah.
6.	" Rahmani	Nomah	Almeto.	Arbab.
7.	" Mulah Sherjan	Duhan, Dora	"	Akhond,Valley,Commander of Nuhzat.
8.	" Ishaq Ali- Rezayee.	Qarqad	"	Mulah, Elder.
9.	" Zawar Shah	Qarqad	Kharbed.	Mulah, Elder.
10.	" Yosouf Ali		" ( )	Arbab.
11.	" Ali Zafar		Babah.	Elder.
12.	" Mualem Qasem		"	"
13.	" Mohd Amin	Tailom	"	Arbab.
14.	" Ghulam Hassan	Lotou	"	" .
15.	" Mhhd Musa	Towlai Kharoh	"	" .
16.	" Mirza,Showkat Ali	Sar teer	Bosaaed.	Clerk, Rep.of valley for tax Collection in Ghojor Bazaar.
17.	" Mohd Amin Tamnar	Chob	"	Valley Commander Nuhzat.
18.	" Hoji Mohd Juma	Kareze OlumQadah	"	Elder.
19.	" Haider Ali khan	Minah	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi.	" .
20.	" Bostan Ali khan	"	" "	" .
21.	" Salman Mehter	Jashah	" "	" .
22.	" Halimi	Talkhak	" "	Mulah, Elder.
23.	" A.Hakim Niaze	Khoshah Jai	" "	Valley Commander of Sepa
24.	" Akhond Salman	Belderghinah	" "	" " of Hezb.
25.	" Ghulam Haider		ChilBaghto-e-Pashi.	Valley Commander of. Hezb.
26.	" Moder Mohd	Shahjoy	"	Elder.
27.	" Anwar	Minah	"	" .
28.	" HojiA.khaliq	"	"	Valley Commander of Nuhzat.
29.	" Mohammadullah(Oqi).	Naworak	"	Hezb
30.	" RamazanAli Moqudas	Ghologh	"	Elder Nasr.
31.	" Khudadad(Sadaqat)		Dahmardah.	Valley Commander of Sepa.
32.	" Jan Ali Mohammadi.		"	Valley Leader Of Sepa.
33.	" Borhani		"	Shaikh, Member of Sepa.
34.	" Haji Khorami	Gardan	Daud.	Shaikh, Member of Nasr.
35.	" Jan Ali	Patar	"	Elder.
36.	" IbrahimSarkatib	Wakil Khel	"	" .
37.	" Noori		"	Shaikh, Valley Leader of Sepa.
38.	" Akhlaqi	Bulkhair	Echah.	Mulah
39.	" Ewaz Mehter	"	"	Valley Commander of Hezb..

S.no	NAME	VILLAGE	VALLEY	POSITION/ROLE.
40.	Mr. Mirza Juma	Bulkhair	Echah	Valley Commander of Hezb.
41.	" Musa Khan	Ghoghah	"	Arbab, Elder.
42.	" Sultan Ali	Sherdagh	"	" " .
43.	" Ishaq Ali	Aghil Blend	"	" " .
44.	" Mohd Ayob	Calterghao	Haider	Arbab.
45.	" Haji Mirza	Sar Aas.	"	" .
46.	" " Sultan	"	"	" .
47.	" Mulah Esa	"	"	" .
48.	" Shaikh Nowroz	Sabzsang	"	Elder
49.	" Bashi Nazar		Hotqol	"
50.	" " Habib		"	Valley Commander of Hezb.
51.	" Mamor Ishaq		"	Valley Leader of Hezb(Agronomist)
52.	" A.K. Azimi	Khoshmorad	"	Shaikh, Leader of Sepa.
53.	" Rahimi		"	" " of Nuhzat.
54.	" Haji Ishaq Ali	Murdarqol	Kamarak	Arbab.
55.	" Ramazan Ali	Giro	"	"
56.	" Haji Ali Sher	Naiak		Elder.
57.	" Hashimi		"	Valley Commander of Harakat.
58.	" ZawarShah	Lazar Shiniah	"	Arbab, Nasr.
59.	" Mir Afghan	Ghojor	Khudaidad	Arbab.
60.	" KarbalaeGholamHussain	LalKhil	"	Elder.
61.	" A. Ali	Gardan Sepaiah	"	Arbab.
62.	" Juma Khan	Sanemer	Loman	Elder.
63.	" Mohib Ali	Tamqol	"	" .
64.	" Haji Tahir,	"	"	Shaikh, Valley Leader of Sepa.
65.	" Faiaz		"	Shaikh, Leader of Sepa.
66.	" Wasiq		"	Akhond, Dist. Commander of Nuhzat.
67.	" Haji HussainAli	Qomagh	Muhajeren	Arbab.
68.	" Zawar Shah	Sartalah	"	" .
69.	" Bashi Hussain	Katadeh	"	" .
7.	" Saeedi		Oliato	Shaikh, Valley Leader of Nuhzat.
71.	" Shujayee		"	" " .
72.	" Baqiri		"	Akhond, Valley Commander of Nuhzat.
73.	" Qariadar Salman	Maidan	Puto	Arbab.
74.	" Nadir Ali Zawar	Katabed	"	"
75.	"Abozar		"	Province, Commander of Nasr.
76.	" Ibrahim Abaasi		"	Arbab, Dist. Leader of Hezb.
77.	" JanAli Qariadar	Gomqol	"	Arbab.
78.	" Akhond Ghulam Hassan	Takalgho	Sayed Ahmad	Elder.
79.	" Ibrahim Fasihi	Shakar Piaz	"	Shaikh, Valley Leader of Sepa.
80.	" Karbalai Ali Juma	Dahan Khoshqol	"	Elder.
81.	" AliZafar	Baghjar	"	Arbab.
82.	" Haji Qorban Ali	Paien Sar	"	
83.	" Mamor A. Hakim	Mamdak	Sangemashah	Leader of Mahaz.
84.	" M. Ayob Sarkatib	"	"	
85.	" Mulah Ali Ahmad	Siah Zanin	"	Arbab.

Table 1 cont. (3)

S.no	NAME	VILLAGE	VALLEY	POSITION/ROLE
86.	Mr. M. Juma	Siah Zamain	Sangemashah	Elder.
87.	" M.Sidiq	Gardan Sang	"	
88.	" Faiaz	Judri	"	Shaikh, Dist. Leader of Nuhza
89.	" Khudadad Arfani	Dolanah	"	Dist. Commander of Nasr.
90.	" M. Rasol	Abroshan	"	Valley Commander of Nasr.
91.	" Mirza Baqir	Sorkh Aab	"	Elder.
92.	" Chamaran	Debah	Shashper	Valley Commander of Nuhzat.
93.	" Haji Nowroz	Baghalah	"	Elder.
94.	" Adelzadah	"	"	" (Nuhzat)
95.	" Mirzayee.	Paijolgah	Shughlah	Shaikh.
96.	" Hussain Ali	Khargardoo	"	Elder.
97.	" Ibrahim	Nawah	Sharzaidah	" .
98.	" Sayed Ewaz	"	"	Arbab.
99.	" Hal Mohd	Chopanqol	"	Elder.
100.	" Halimi	"	"	Shaikh, Member of Nasr.
101.	" Mulah IshaqAli	Qash Hajat	Taberghanak.	Elder
102.	" Ayob Godamdar	"	"	Arbab.
103.	" Hasan Ali	"	"	"
104.	" Jan Ali	Jawi	Zerak	"
105.	" Ishaq Ali	Warighan	"	Elder.
106.	" Haji Musa	"	"	"
107.	" Mamor Mirza Hussain	"	"	Clerk, Member of Nuhzat.
108.	" Shaikh, Anwar	Chamber Haji.	"	Arbab.

Note:

1. Arbab- Stands for person(s) who did work as Counciler of the people with the district government. They had a contribution(wage) from each member families that he worked for.
2. Elder, Stands for person(s) that he work Voluntary for his village/Valley people.
3. Mulah, Stand for person(s) who worked/ works for the villagers and teach Children of the Villages appointed him. He recieve(s)/d Contribution from each family. He has religious study background.
4. Akhond, Stand for person(s) who has a Common study background of religious School (Madressa) either inside or outside the country and has ability to teach low grade religious Students.
5. Shaikh, the person(s) who has a highly study background of Madressa in outside of the Country and able to establish a high level Madressa or teach high level Student of Madressa (religious School).

Table No;2 (cont.)

	NAME	Village	Valley	Position
33.	Mohd. Daud	Naw Deh	Jangalak	Economist, Incharge of Harakat.
34.	Haji A. Hussain		Tochi	Leader of Harakat in the district
35.	Hoji A. Ali		Adyen	Elder.
36.	Eng. M. Nabi	Jamal	Paien	Educated man .
37.	Haji Salman		Buzi	Arbab .
38.	" Sakhedad		"	" .
39.	Shawali		Sayed wali	Elder.
40.	Muder Baqi		"	Ret. employee of gov.
41.	A. Hussain		"	Elder.
42.	Malik Gh. Hussain		Merak	Arbab.
43.	Haji Ali Juma	Obi	Qarachah	Elder .
44.	Qare Shir	Sedeh	"	Member of Nasr.
45.	Mualim Shokor	"	"	Educated.
46.	Mr. Sharifi		Qoluch	Valley Leader of Sepa.
47.	Haji M. Hassan	Pamqash	Qoliaqol	Arbab.
48.	Mr. Awhedi	Qala Karim	"	Shikh, Dist.Leader of Sepa.
49.	Haji Ghulam Hassan	Mirzaka	"	Arbab.
50.	Mr. Jan Ali	"	"	" .
51.	Mr. Noori	Qala Karim	"	Shai, Member of Sepa.
52.	Mr. Modares	Gowmurdah	Naiqala	Shaikh.

POPULATION AND MANPOWER

JAGHORI

Statistical Data

Statistical data concerning population of the district before the war, displaced, immigrated and present are tabulated in table No. 2 and as comparison shown in Diagram No. 1.
Map No: 4 provides information on the population crowd in each of the twenty four valleys of the district.

Growth & Impoct of war on population:

The statistical data shows that the population has a growth at rate of 23.5% within this area, beside the presence of war and its impact on population. The district has loosen more than 500 men in the war (514 head) and have 703 handicaped as its added in the table.
The loss of youth in the war is 0,38% and the handicaped is o,25% of the present population. The war impact in terms of population is presented in diagram No, 2.
The war affected the community in many aspects in terms of manpower as it is clear from table No. 3 that 52% of the educated people of the district is immigrated to outside and displaced within the country. This is a great loss of manpower for the development and reconstruction activities of the district in future. And now these great resources of the district are working in other countries where the district specially and the country in general is deprived of having these resources.
Arrested people by Kabul government and disappeared people during the years of war are not included in the table. The majority of interviewed people, had an idea that the arrested and disappeared were mainly educated people of which mostly were experts in different fields.
The district is one of the most affected community of Hazarah in whole Hazarahjat in terms of war impact.

POPULATION AND ACTIVITIES:

The composition of population is presented in diagram No, 3 where it provides a general information on the matter, a more specific interms of activities is presented in No, 4 . This shows;

School & School age Children:

Group 1.

Children attending school 3%.

Group 2.

Children of School age 27,7%.

This group is mainly busy on physical work such as shephered, assisting their Parents in house work, agriculture, livestock keeping and attending Madressa. A few may assist their elders in commercial type of works such as transportation or Shop work.

NEEDS ASSESMENT AND FEASIBLE STUDY PROGRAMME OF JAGHORI AND QARABAGH DISTIRICTS OF GHAZNI PROVINCE

INTRODUCTION

The needs assesment and feasible study programme is one of the most important issue as a pre-requisite to the plan of Khorasan's Assistant Group. The Group's plan will be done after the completion of such programme for a district.
It was planned to carry out this task for all districts of Hazarahjat for the underneath scope and objectives.

Scope:

To find out the situation of each district in regard of all aspects of live concerning the following majors and sectors by collecting realistic data and informations for the purpose to assist the areas in terms of needs.
The undertaken majors and sectors in the programme are agricultur, mined areas, population, health, sanitation, & information regarding situation in the district such as trible (valley/ village) elders, important & powerful persons, political leader, important commander, religious & social structure of the district are also included in the programme.

Methodology:

The programme is designed to be carried out practically as it is carried out in Jaghori & Qarabagh districts which is mainly based on village to village movement of INTERVIEWING AND OBSERVING.

INTERVIEW:

The interview was one part of the programme where in each village different people were interviewed in datail about their village situation and also about their nearby village. The detail interview was to find the situation in the village itself and the second was to evaluate the results of the detailed interview of the other nearby villages.
The group of int-erviewed people in each villages are:
- Mula.
- Elders.
- Educated & political people.
- Competent farmers, tradesmen / craftsman.

The interview was begun through a discusion process with the villagers to identify the mentioned group of people, getting their confidence & introducing the group.

OBSERVATION:

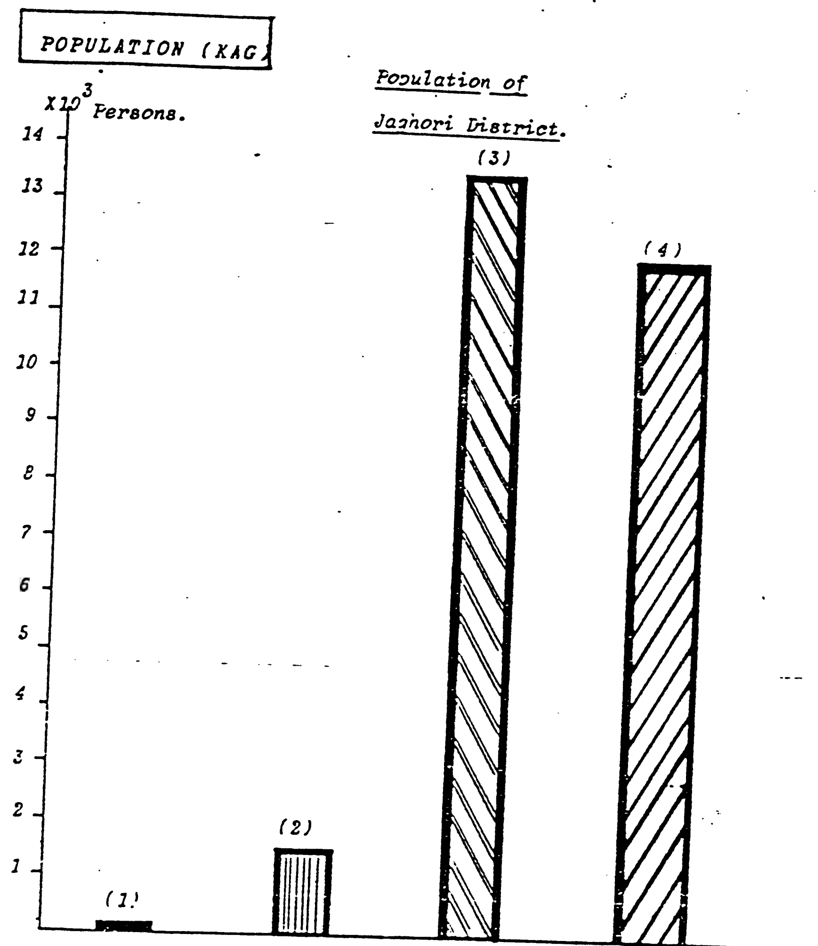
Observation was the other part of the programme in which by this implement the staff implemented the followings:
- Judgement on the results of the interview.

POPULATION (KAG)

POPULATION STATISTICAL DATA OF JAGHORI DISTRICT

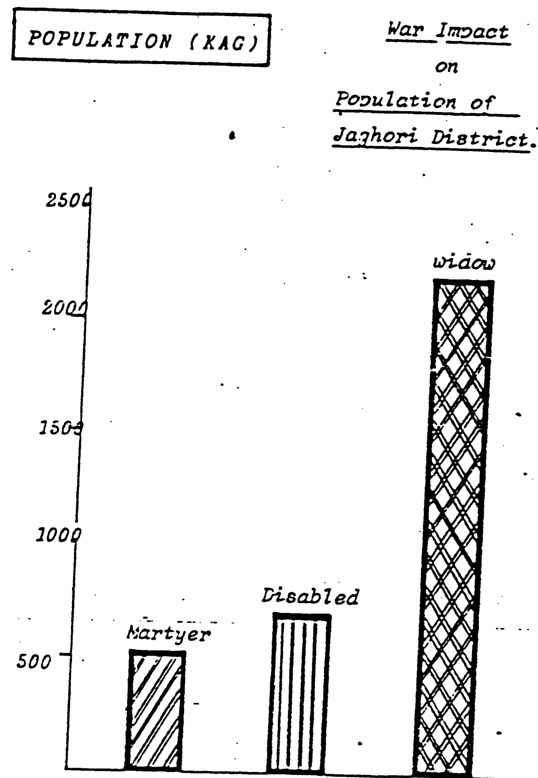
TABLE No: 3

	Valley's Name	Population								Nos. Of Village in The Valley	War Impact			Craftsman
		Families				Head								
		Before the War	Present	Displaced	Immigrated	Before the war	Present	Displaced	Immigrated		Martyred	Widow	Disabled	
1.	Angori	685	720	8	---	5,333	5,981	46	497	36	25	78	12	172
2.	Almetoo	924	940	13	---	6,367	6,524	77	851	36	12	153	40	197
3.	Babah	685	656	---	----	3,392	3,886	---	156	26	1	58	8	57
4.	Bosaaeed	249	277			2,222	2,376		219	15	25	58	40	71
5.	Chil Baghto-e-Oqi	465	453	---	----	2,924	3,157	----	167	33	6	28	4	64
6.	Chil Baghto-e--Pashi.	939	895	---	----	5,710	6,062		462	23	13	128	11	39
7.	Dahmardah	452	575	1		3,871	4,321	6	610	30	14	83	43	279
8.	Daud	916	933	6		7,064	8,057	39	1,023	45	60	112	5	131
9.	Echah	482	495	4	33	3,210	3,419	31	319	34	4	62	4	42
10.	Haidar	313	305	16	8	2,271	2,806	97	339	16	10	50	9	46
11.	Hootqool	957	929	13	70	6,258	6,319	71	923	45	37	143	31	226
12.	Kamarak	544	549	12	5	3,475	3,660	69	354	26	6	73	30	37
13.	Khudaidad	714	690	21	16	4,256	4,841	130	1,024	16	23	93	28	245
14.	Loman	977	1,012	31	17	5,926	6,721	204	1,062	32	90	120	63	829
15.	Maskah	1,731	1,661	13	142	12,033	12,753	69	1,669	62	21	98	23	383
16.	Mohajeren	267	271	5	10	1,462	1,870	28	315	16	6	54	18	95
17.	Oliatoo	513	503	14	10	3,318	3,562	84	342	12	11	67	45	181
18.	Patoo	772	659	1	83	4,361	4,818	6	982	41	14	81	10	150
19.	Sayed Ahmad	750	716	17	30	4,734	5,043	103	704	23	14	78	37	151
20.	Sangemashah	2,757	2,774	43	21	20,784	22,221	206	1,488	66	62	324	126	692
21.	Shahar Zaidah	549	528	16	7	3,270	3,582	96	403	30	10	62	21	57
22.	Shughla, Shashper	676	633	16	37	5,074	5,371	95	844	25	12	105	65	74
23.	Taberghanak	419	443	8	11	2,931	3,190	47	376	14	12	42	21	93
24.	Zerak	279	297	12	10	1,605	3,581	75	308	10	26	46	9	83
	JAGHORI	18,013	17,886	270	510	122,051	134,121	1613	15,037	712	514	2,196	703	4394



Diagrame No: 1.

(1), Displaced people 1,613 persons. = 270 families.
(2), Refugees , 15,037 persons. = 510 families.
(3), Present 134,121 persons. = 17,556 families.
(4), Population before the war 122,051 persons = 18,013 families.



Diagrame No.2

The direct impact of 11 Years of war on population of the district are;

Martyer-514 head.

Disabled-703 head.

Widow- 2,196 head.

MANPOWER

The manpower of the community is mainly divided into main catagories of female and male. Women are doing house work as well as assisting men in agricultural works & livestock keeping. Men are busy on the followings:

Agriculture Works 23%:

It has been found that agriculture is one of the most important work in the district but unfortunately within the period of war it is deeply affected by many causes/ reasons which in agriculture section will be dis-cussed in detail.

The decrease in cultivation lands, agricultural yield and irrigation water made the poor families to leave working on the agricultural sector and join other sectors or lobourer marketing. Beside this the war condition in the district itself act as another main cause for pushing the community member to leave the agricultural sector.

Trades/Craftsmenship and transportation 5.4%ç

Trades & Transport are the two main activities in which both have shown an unbelivable growth due to location of the district as a main gate of Hazarahjat and its closeness to Kandahar and Pakistan. All Pakistani materials have been transported to Jaghori and distributed to Northern & central areas of Afghanistan.

Bazaar enormously has been expanded and its expansion is about 5.72 of the Nos. before the war. It was difficult for the needs assesment team to get exact statistics of the transportation means of the district, but as per estimation of the reliable persons in the district the increase of the transportation means aren't less than that of the trades increase. People belive that the growth of the trades within the di district moved parallel with the transportation and people's intrest on both sides was the same. The craftsemnship isn't increased so to be comparable with trades and transportation, because the demand wasn't high enough within the district to attract people in the field.

Anyhow trades, transportation & craftsmenship have absorbed amny manpower within the years of war compared to year 1979.

Labourer Forces 18%;

The war situation produced a labourer market outside the country specially in Iran, because of the followings;

-Decrease in agricultural yield and activities.

-Payment of war expenditures.

-Non-availability of income source within the district(either in the form of self employment, or employment by persons or organization).

The labourer forces are consists of the following manpowers in which upon selling of their skills and physical power they earn money.

- Simple farm labourers.
- Semiskilled & skilled labourers of different fields.
- Educated people, having experties in a field.

The manpower have found the labourer marketing in Iran as the only solution to their economical problems. This is the only economical income sourse for the whole Hazarah

POPULATION (KAG)

Table No: 4

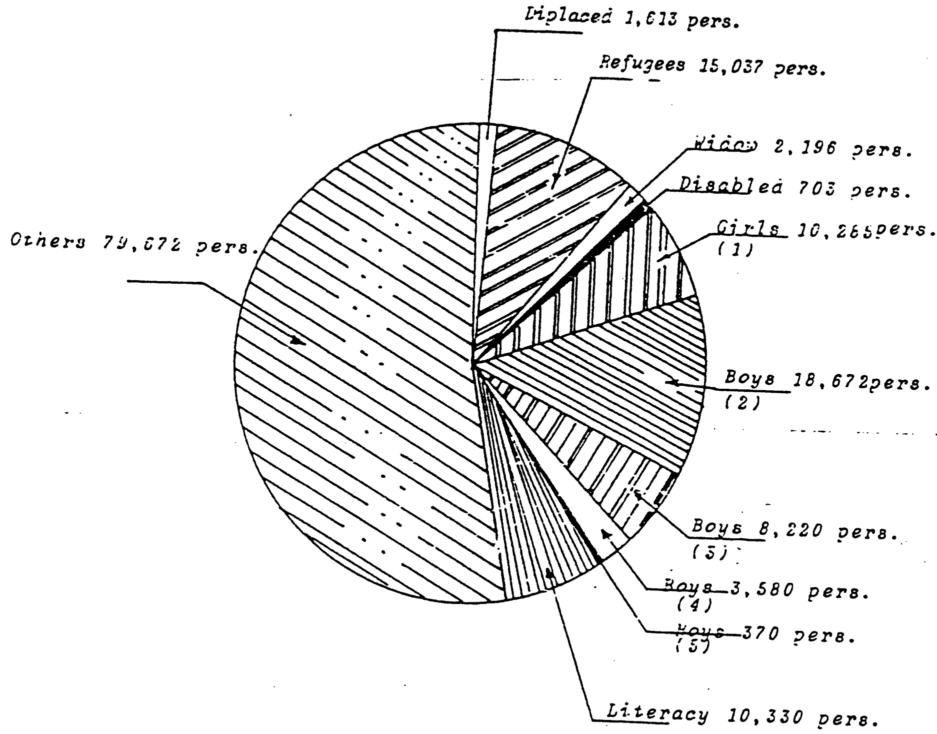
EDUCATED PEOPLE OF JAGHORI DISTRICT

Fields	Faculty Graduate				14 Grade Graduate				12 Grade Graduate			
	Present		Immig*		Present		Immig*		Present		Immig*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. Engineering:												
Civil	14	---	15	1	4	----	3	---	3	----	2	---
Electrical	3	---	1	----	---	----	---	----	1	----	----	---
Mechaniaal	6	----	3	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	1	---
Petrolium	--	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---
Mine	1	----	1	----	2	---	1	----	----	----	----	---
Geology	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---
Metrology	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---
B. Health:												
Medical Doctor	6	---	30	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---
Pharmacist	1	---	2	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	2	---
Lab technician	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	---
Nurse	----	----	----	----	2	3	1	2	3	----	10	---
C. Agriculture:												
Agronomy	3	----	4	----	3	---	3	----	9	----	----	---
Animal Science/vet	3	----	1	---	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	---
D. Education/Gener.:												
Language	4	----	3	----	19	----	----	----	----	----	----	---
General Science	6	----	7	---	12	----	2	---	212	2	238	27
Sooial Science	6	----	4	1	12	----	44	---	60	---	31	10
E. Other:												
Law/Judge/Religious	4	----	4	----	1	----	1	----	3	----	----	---
Economist /Accoun/	6	----	3	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	---

*- Both immigrated and displaced educated people .

POPULATION(KAG)

Composition of POPULATION

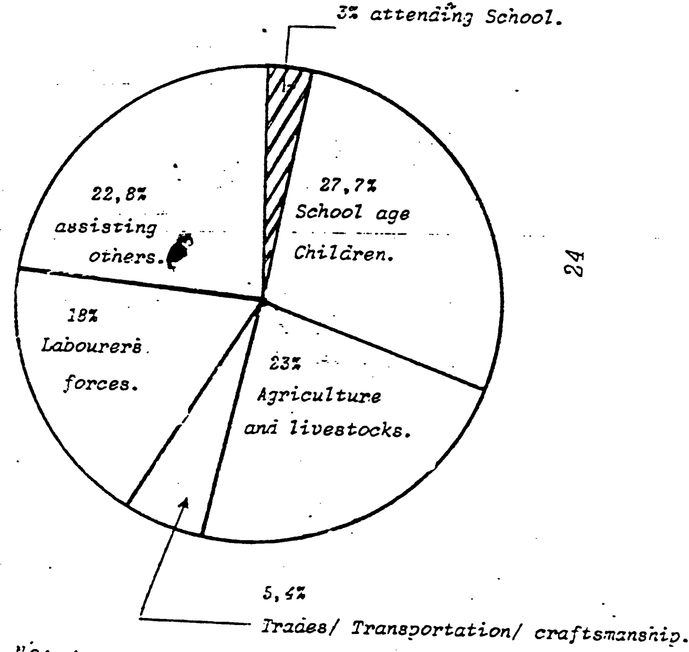


Diagrame No : 3

(1). Primary school age girls ready to join school
(2). Primary school age boys (below 12 years() ready to join school.
(3). Boys above 12 years age ready to join school.
(4). Primary school age boys att.school.
(5). Boys above 12 years age att.school.
(6 . Elders ready to join literacy course if available .

POPULATION (KAG)

POPULATION'S ACTIVITIES



DIAGRAME No: 4

POPULATION STATISTICS OF

Jaghori District

Ghazni Province

NAWOR

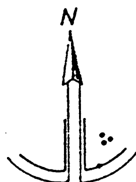
MALESTAN

QARABAGH

MOOOR

ZABUL

GELAN



...ation (KAG)

...ced

Baghlo-e-Oçi

Baghlo-e-Pashi

...urdah

...Ahmad

...e-masha

...Zaidah

...nia &

...ipar

...rghanak

...center

...Road

...Bound Line

...m/River

...ENT POPULATION EACH 1000 PER.

...EES 100 PERSON

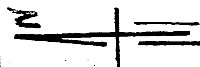
...ACED 100 PERS.

...ATION BEFOR THE EACH 1000 PERS.

Map No : 7

ANDER

GIRO



JEGHATO

AB BAND

NAWOR

MOQUR

JAGHORI

POPULATION (KAG)

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

QARABAGH DISTRICT

Map No: 8

POPULATION :

Before the war: 1000 pers

Present : " pers

Displaced : 100 pers

Immigrated : 100 pers

POPULATION STATISTICAL DATA OF QARABAGH DISTRICT

POPULATION (KAG)

TABLE No: 5

	VALLEY's NAME	Population								Nos. of village in the valley	War Impact			Craftsman
		Families				Head								
		Before the war	Present	Displaced	Immigrated	Before the war	Present	Displaced	Immigrated		Martyred	Widow	Disabled	
1.	Tamaki	627	667	10	37	4567	5285	86	663	39	22	94	24	41
2.	Zardalow	416	345	15	75	3333	3732	83	592	17	34	56	35	.
3.	Naiqala	661	547	38	106	4041	4647	198	987	25	48	64	51	4
4.	Deh Badai	314	271	8	49	2340	2540	22	425	12	13	18	22	1
5.	Golkoh	476	375	32	102	3695	4118	185	575	9	22	35	21	.
6.	Jangalak	426	429	24	14	3690	3936	159	422	18	9	95	22	53
7.	Tochi	465	416	39	25	2850	3170	220	465	13	20	77	29	31
8.	Qaracha	390	187	202	62	2966	1404	1634	574	13	60	105	37	50
9.	Asgher	262	253	16	24	1613	1735	117	404	11	2	7	3	2
10.	Qoluch	204	231	.	10	1,683	1,607		316	11	41	22	41	13
11.	Qoliaqol	764	842	39	78	5,712	6,647	306	1,018	20	51	73	88	81
	TOTAL	5007	4,563	423	582	36,496	38,821	3,010	6,441	188	322	646	373	276

POPULATION (KAG)

EDUCATED PEOPLE OF QARABAGH DISTRICT

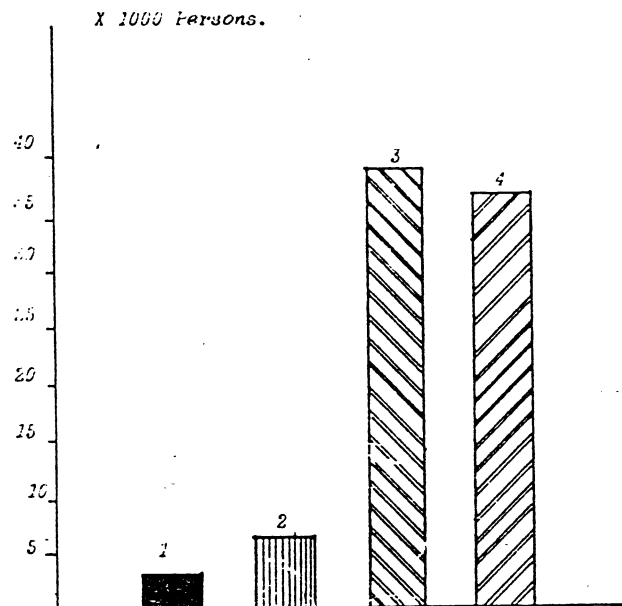
Table No; 6

FIELDS	Faculty Graduates				14 Grade Graduates				12 Grade Graduates			
	Present.		Immigrate*		Present		Immigrate*		Present		Immigrate*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. ENGINEERING												
Civil Eng.	3	----	2		2		1		1			
Electrical Eng.			1					1				
Mechanical Eng.	1			1								
Mine Eng.				1								
Metrology									1			
B. HEALTH												
Medical Doctor	3		6	1								
Pharmacist				1								
Nurse					1			1	3	1		5
Para-Medic					4		6		46		20	9
C. AGRICULTURE:												
Agronomy	3		4		1				2			
Veterinary				1								
D. Others												
Social Science					10				13		8	
General Science	2		1		5		2		23		6	
Economics/Accounting.	1		1	1	1				9		3	
Law/Religious	1			1								

Note :* Includes both Displaced and Immigrated .

POPULATION (KAS)

POPULATION OF QARABAGH DISTRICT.



Diagrame No: 5

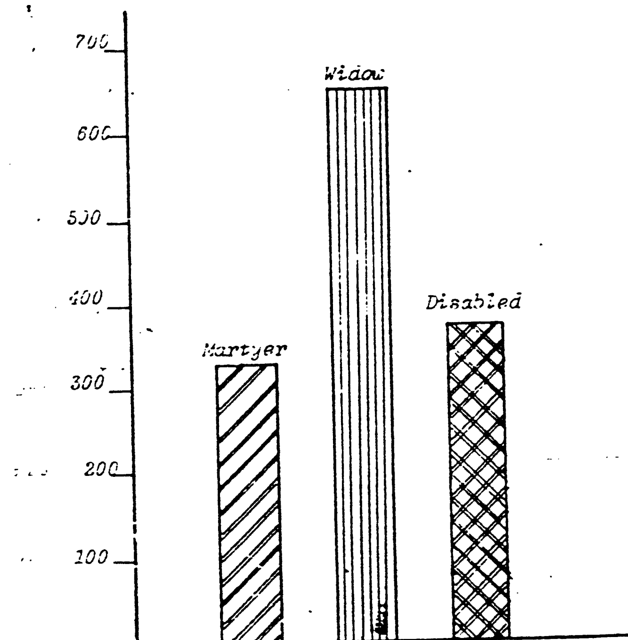
Qarabagh District, Ghazni province,

population of the district,:

1. Displaced people 3,010 persons, =423 families;
2. Refugees, 6,441 persons.=532 families.
3. present38,821 persons.=4,553 families.
4. population before the war 38,490persons=5,007 families.

POPULATION (KAS)

War Impact on Population of Qarabagh District.



Diagrame No. 6

The direct impact of 11 years of war on population of the district are:

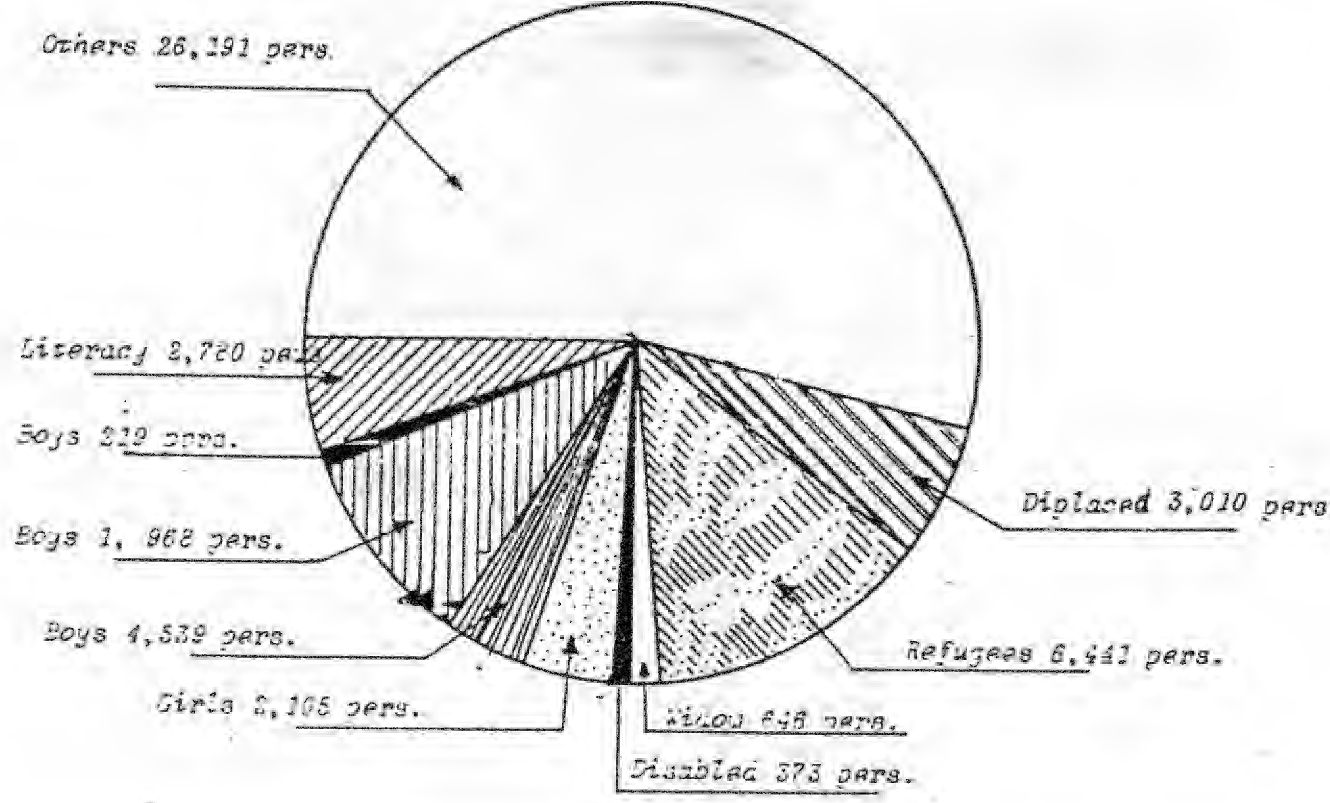
Martyer 322 head.

Disabled:323 head.

Widow-646 head.

POPULATION (KAG)

Composition of POPULATION

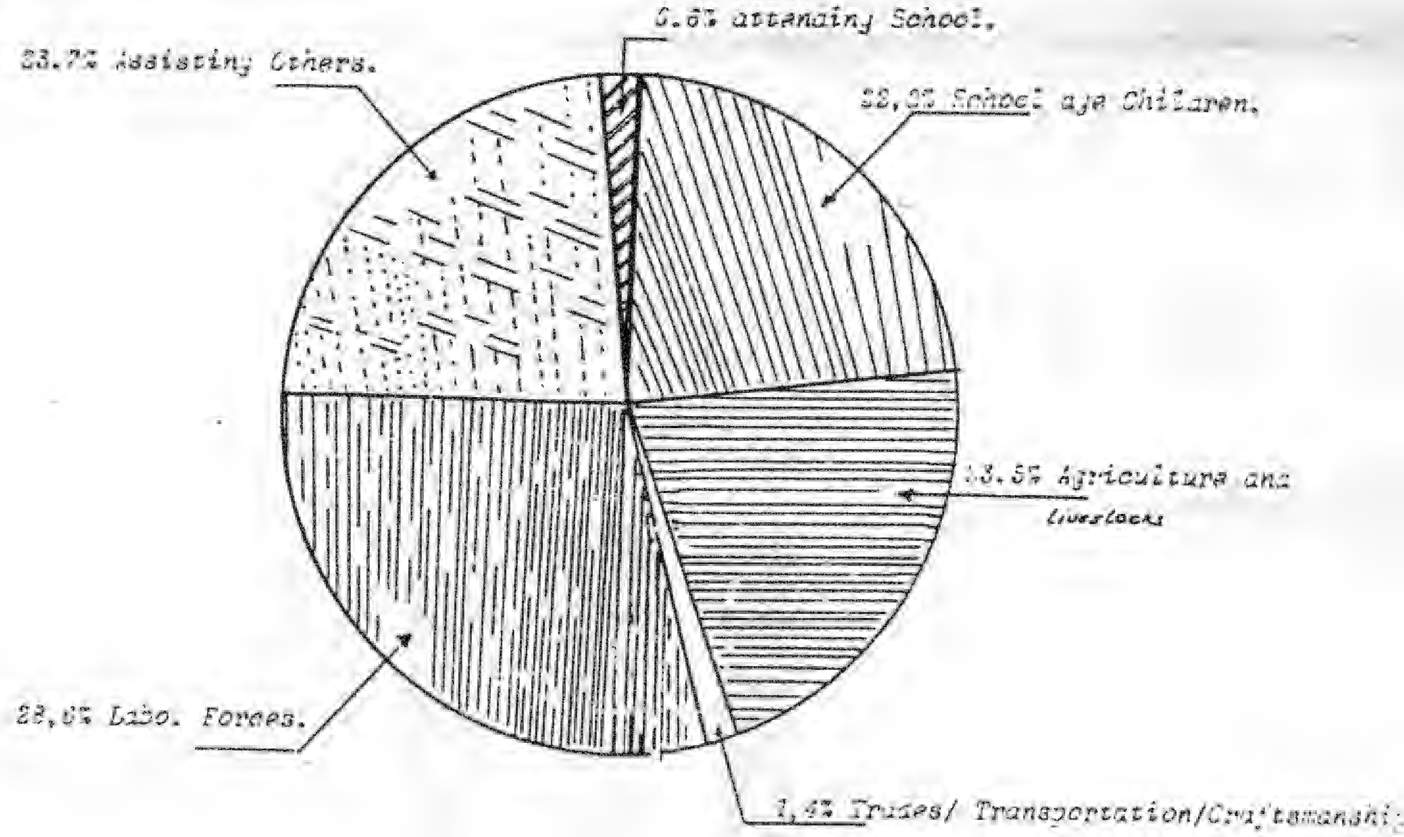


Diagrame No: 7

1. Primary School age girls ready to join School
2. Primary School age boys below 12 years ready to join School.
3. Boys above 12 years age ready to join school.
4. Primary school age boys at school.
5. Boys above 12 years age at school.
6. Elder ready to join literacy course if available.

POPULATION (KAG)

POPULATION'S ACTIVITIES:



DIAGRAMS NO: 8

community which is attracted the farm labourer s of the district with many risks toward itself. The labourer market changed farm albourer to unskillad/semiskilled laburers in which their skills may not be useful to our community at present.
The farm labaurers are under economical presure to leave the agricultural works due to mentioned reasons. The economy of the district is going to be completly depends on outside sorces.

Assisting Others 22.8%

This percentage of the community is not independently involved in productional acti vities. They are mainly consists of femal population and elder men in which generally they are assisting farmers, craftsman....... in the community.

QARABAGH

Statistical Data;

Statistical data concerning population and manpower is listed in tables Nos. 5 & 6

Growth and war Impact.

It is found that the district have show growth of 32.2% during 11 years of war beside a heavy impact of war. The district had given 322 martyrs which is almost one percent of present population.
Comparing this with Jaghori, the number of martyred is almost twice of that Jaghori.
On the same time internal fighting caused displacement and immigration of laborer forces to Iran for survival of their families.
The nos. of displaced and immigrated people is also doubled of that in Jaghori, but beside this heavy impact no support is given to these poors.

POPULATION AND ACTIVITIES

The activities of Hazarah communities in general don't differ, but in specific what is different is that the trades/ transportation/ craftsmanship/ is not showed any progress and that is due to war condition. People are not much involved in mentioned sector, but indead the labourer forces were increased.
The internal situation was not suitable for dwellers to stay and work on agricultural, livestock .... sector, They were made to leave.

FEMALES AND THEIR ROLE IN AFGHAN COMMUNITY:

Female in general has a weak position in Afghan community. Male are the governer of the family and female can not refuse the order.
But the position of female in Hazarah community is different somehow from Pashtoon areas. Female can be devided into two cetagories in Hazarah community due to their family economical condition. Female of wealthy families are somehow restricted to the chamber of their houses while poors are not restricted. They have free

- Identifying the needs and problems which the dwellers unable to afford.
- Maping/ Sketching the needs & problems.
- Estimating the requirements.

Observation performed on the:

Agricultural lands , types of soil, irrigation sources, road sections, mine burried areas, School's building, destroyed houses/ buildings, NGOs on-going activities etc.

PROGRAMME INPUT:

The input of the programme were the qualified staff and the questionarie forms.

STAFF:

The staff carried out the programme were of two catagories:

1. High qualified and experiend in their fields, they are trained here in Quetta to be able to train field staff in the field.
2. Field staff were apointed from different fields of agriculture, Engineering. education, and mecical, which are given nearly a two weeks training for the purpose. The field staff had worked under a close supervision of supervisors, it can be told that the programme was the one of its kind.

FORMS:

A Copy of forms (quastionaire) is attached as sample in annex 1 of this report.

movement in the village.

Female of wealthy family:

They are doing housework, exploiting cow, goat, & sewing, knitting and embroidery works. They aren't moving freely in the village and don't assisting male in works outside the house.

Female of poor and meduim class famailies;

They have free movement in the village. Beside activities mentioned for female of wealthy family, they do crafts work like weaving knitting as well s keeping poultry.
Forage reaping, collection & preparation of fooder for livestocks, assisting male in threashing harvest, & reaping wheat, are the responsiblg of female.
In general female are doing much more works than male in the community.
On the same time their position is weak. Actually house work and baby care is too much, but these oppressed doing more tasks as mentioned. No assistance and support has been given in the past and even none thought of changing situation for these.
It was difficult for this team to identify the statistics of female in both district, but intellectuals belived that at present the majority of Hasarah community is female.

PROBLEMS AND REQUIREMENTS:

Female in Hazarah community have many problems which is not discovered all to the team. They found the followings and belive that if a team of including a female go there, she would find more. She might be able to provide a better picture of women's position in the community.

1. Gynealogical problem and on top delivery, because in most cases it resulted death of mather due to lack of medical staff.
2. Lack of mather and child care.
3. Work pressure.
4. Poverty.

Feasibility and Recommendations:

Women have an effective role in the economical income of the families.

It is found that both districts have almost 3,000 widows and more than 3,000 Orphans. Women are dealing with these orphans. Statistics of orphans are mainly of those who are willing to join school, not all orphans of the districts.

Assisting and supporting of community have many ways in which one effective is through women's activity. Supporting women in their daily activities will have a direct effect on the life's of the family.

It is recommended to support women of both districts in crafts producing as well as small poultry farms.

This specially support widows and poor families if to be done properly.

EDUCATION

JAGHORI

Statistical Data;

School age Children, are presented in table No. 7,. Functioning schools are listed in table No. 8, Established schools before war is tabulated in table No. 9.

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY:

Background;

Jaghori was one of the developed district among all districts of Hazarahjat, table NO. 3 is showing the Nos, of educated people whereas the some Nos. would not be available in any other district. Previously school was functioning in the district where formal education stopped at the begining of the war. Map No. 9 shows the location of schools before the war and table No. 9 provides brief information about these schools.

Agricultural yield of Jaghori weren't enough even before the war, mostly the population of the district had searched for employment in semi-industrial districts of the country. These displaced people had educated their children and during the war most of them comeback to their district.

Education in general has been strongly supported and developed in the district whereas many Madresas were functioning as well as formal Schools during war years. The community longtime ago had a special intrest in education and while other districts of Hazarahjat had not any Baccalaurate the district had B.Sc graduates.

PRESENT SITUATION:

Presently Jaghori has been developed in education sector. Schools of primary, Secondary and high Schools are functioning in the district with inside & outside supports, Map NO. 10 shows functioned schools with Nos, of children attending and candidates of literacy course. The present Schools were not established according to a centralized plan to allocate in adequate places, some are build to clase and some are too far.

Map NO. 11 represents children whome are willing to join schools but due to lack of schools they are deprived of attending school.

Map No. 12 is prepared to show the Nos. of children from different areas attending school which shown by an arrow, children whome aren't given chance to be admitted in schools are placed in the figures which represents their sex and classing age. The last map clearly provides a comparative statistical and area-wise data which tells the followings:

Table No. 7

SCHOOLING STATISTICS OF JAGHORI DISTRICT

	Valley's Name.	nos of Villag	Children att. school: Girls of age below 12	Boys of age: Below 12	Boys of age: above 12	Children willing to join School: Girls of age Below 12	Boys of age: Below 12	Boys of age: above 12	Orphans of age: Girls below 12	Orphans: Boys below 12	Orphans: Boys above 12	Literacy. Course.
1.	Angori	36	-	284	5	529	723	400	14	21	-	442
2.	Almetoo	36	-	431	68	345	854	284	30	77	3	510
3.	Babah	26	-	10	-	434	585	463	18	29	-	346
4.	Bosaed	15	-	4	-	214	573	174	23	49	10	357
5.	ChilBoghto-e-Oqi.	33	-	92	-	326	461	279	9	17	-	278
6.	" "Pashi.	23	-	69	40	217	350	79	16	28	-	397
7.	Dahmardah	30	-	---	--	326	481	417	12	28	-	358
8.	Daud	45	-	52	-	729	1,244	814	16	40	-	577
9.	Echa	34	-	-	-	354	559	459	18	22	-	272
10.	Haider	16	-	188	-	129	307	131	21	34	-	237
11.	Hotqol	45	-	47	-	458	836	669	102	135	-	380
12.	Kamarak	26	-	5	-	146	522	122	30	60	3	275
13.	Khudaidad	16	-	138	-	302	824	287	42	58	-	384
14.	Loman	32	15*	79	-	417	981	146	60	111	13	970
15.	Maska	62	-	759	136	10,43	1,430	826	38	71	-	916
16.	Muhajeren	16	-	3	-	134	203	84	20	30	4	146
17.	Oliato	12	-	-	-	170	600	156	51	125	2	240
18.	Pato	41	-	312	12	318	532	447	23	44	-	368
19.	Saied Ahmad	23	-	1	-	420	1,135	227	29	80	8	540
20.	Sangemasha	66	-	10,54	106	2,360	3,360	1,098	198	259	47	1,337
21.	Sharzaidah	30	-	-	-	181	574	177	7	25	1	305
22.	Shughla	25	3	2	6	372	900	238	49	74	21	411
23.	Taberghanak	14	-	2	-	278	453	121	39	62	2	255
24.	Zerak	10	21**	48	-	138	232	122	27	39	10	304
	Jaghori District.	712	39	3,580	371	10,285-	18,672	8,220	860	1,477	124	10,237

* Attending village Madresa.

** Attending formal primary school in a co-education system.

EDUCATION (KAG)

FUNCTIONING SCHOOLS IN CURRENT YEAR 1989

Table No; 8

JAGHORI DISTRICT

	School's Name by its Location.	Type of School.	Grade level	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students.	School Building's Condition at Present.	School Building's Requirements.	Sponsor/ Political Supporter
1.	Angori	Secondary	8	10	384	Old Building	Repairing	Nuhzat.
2.	Almeto- Balnadah	"	8	11	330	" "	"	"
3.	Chil Dukhtaran -e- Almeto	Primary	5	6	150	Incomp. New, Construction.	Completion	"
4.	Chil Baghto-e- Oqi(chaka)	"	5	6	187	No, Building	new Cons.	"
5.	Ghojor	Secondary	7	7	221	No,* Building	new Cons.	"
6.	Sarqol-e- Pedga	Primary	6	7	200	No, Building	new Cons.	"
7.	Sangemasha	Secondary	9	15	546	Old Building	--------	"
8.	Zerak	Primary	5	4	73	No, Building	new Cons.	"
9.	Saneshandah	Secondary	9	16	630	Old Building	Repair	GHS.
10.	Sar qol-e- Gharibrah	Primary	5	7	109	new Construc.		"
11.	Katah Sang	High, School.	11	20	650	new Construc.		"
12.	Chil Baghto-e- Pashi.	Primary	3	3	109	Old Building	Repairing	SCA.
13.	Sabz Sang-e- Haider**	"	3	3	92	No, Building	new Cons.	AEC.
14.	Kareze-e-Pato	"	3	7	190	" "	" "	"
15.	Qonagh-e- Paian-e-Pato	"	3	7	104	" "	" "	"
			Total-	132	3.975			

* Using old shops for School.

** No salary has been recieved by the teachers, at all, Initially the school has been taken by a political man.

EDUCATION (KAG)

LIST OF SCHOOLS BEFORE WAR
AND CURRENT CONDITION
OF THE BUILDINGS
JAGHORI DISTRICT

Table No: 9

S,no	School	Location	Building Capacity interms of Grade.	Level of School at 1979.	Current Condition of Building.
1.	Angori 'Boy'	Chamber Qara	9	12	Using for Boy school Damaged, need Repair.
2.	Angori 'Girls'	" "	6	8	Using for library, Damaged, need Repair.
3.	Almeto 'Boys'	Belandeh	8	8	Using for Boy school, Damaged, need Repair.
4.	Bosaaed ""	Teban	8	8	No schooling Completely Destroyd.
5.	Babah+ Echah	Chal Olia	8	8	No schooling Repairable
6.	ChilBaghto-e-Pashi.	Mianah	6	8	Using for school, Damaged, Need Repair.
7.	Daud	Ashkah	8	8	No schooling, Destroyed.
8.	Kamarak	Sorkh joy	6	8	No schooling, Destroyed.
9.	SehPaia-Khudaidad	Sarab	6	8	No schooling, Destroyed.
10.	Loman	Bazzar	8	8	No schooling, Damaged, Need Repair.
11.	Sangeshandah (Maskah)	Sangeshandah	8	8	Schooling, Damaged, Need, Repair.
12.	Oliato	Tormai	8	8	No schooling, Destroyed.
13.	Saied Ahmad 'Boy'	Sartalah	8	8	No schooling, Destroyed.
14.	Alowdal 'Girls'	Mazar	No Building	6	No schooling
15.	Sangemashah 'Boy'	Bazaar	12	12	Schooling, Damaged, Need Repair.
16.	Sangemashah 'Girls'	"	8	12	Using for boy, Damaged, Need Repair.
17.	Shar Zaidah	Barik	6	8	No schooling, Damaged Need Repair.
18.	Shashper		No Building*	8	No Schooling

*It was a vilage style (Grade 3 School with one teacher) promoted to grade 8 in a few year before war, No building was provided.
It is necessary to mention that the schooling system were changed by late Daud into two stage of Baccalourate (Grade 12) and intermediate up to grade 8.

OLD BUILDINGS OF SCHOOLS
(Established schools before the war)
in JAGHORI DISTRICT.
EDUCATION(KAG)
12. Kamurak
15 Maska
17 Olatoo
18 Pato
22. Shoghla &
Shashpar
NAWOR
MALESTAN
QARABAGH
MOQOR
ZABUL
GELAN
N
Legend
Main Road
Stream/River
Damaged build. highschool using
Dest. Int. Building
Damaged Girls.Bui. using.
Damaged buil. Int. using
Repairable Int. Building
No Building of Girls school
MAP NO: 9

FUNCTIONING SCHOOLS,
LITERACY COURSE CONDIDATES,
AND
CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOLS.
EDUCATION (KAG)
1. Angori
2. Almitoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saeed
5. Chel Baghtoo-e-Qal
6. Chel Baghtoo-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawod
9. Echo
10. Haidar
11. Hootqol
12. Kamurak
13. Khudadad
14. Loman
15. Maska
16. Mohajiren
17. Olatoo
18. Pato
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sang-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaidah
22. Shoghla &
Shashpar
23. Iuberghanak
24. Zerak
NAWOR
MALESTAN
QARABAGH
MOQOR
ZABUL
GELAN
N
Legend:
Dist Center
Bazaar
Bridge
Main Road
Valley Bound Line
Stream/River
Boys att.school below 12 years
Literacy condidates
Boys att.school above 12 years
Each of the fig. represents 100.
Functioning Primary school
Functioning Secondary school
Functioning High school
Map No :10

Jaghori District
Ghazni Province

STATISTICS OF CHILDREN WILLING TO JOIN SCHOOL.

MALESTAN

NAWOR

QARABAGH

MODOR

ZABUL

GELAN



Map No: 11

FUNCTIONING SCHOOLS, ADMITTED CHILDREN FROM DIFFERENT VALLEYS, AND SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WILLING TO JOIN SCHOOL.

JAGHORI DISTRICT

EDUCATION (kaq)

- 3 Baba
- 12 Loman
- 16 Mohajiren
- 18 Palo
- 19 Saied Ahmad
- 20 Sang-e-masha
- 22 Shaghlat & Shashpar
- 23 Taberghanak
- 24 Zerak

MALESTAN

NAWOR

QARABAGH

MODOR

ZABUL

GELAN

Legend

- Dist Center
- Bazaar
- Bridge
- Main Road
- Valley Bound Line
- Stream/River
- Boys below 12 year age willing
- Boys above 12 years willing
- Girls below 12 years willing to

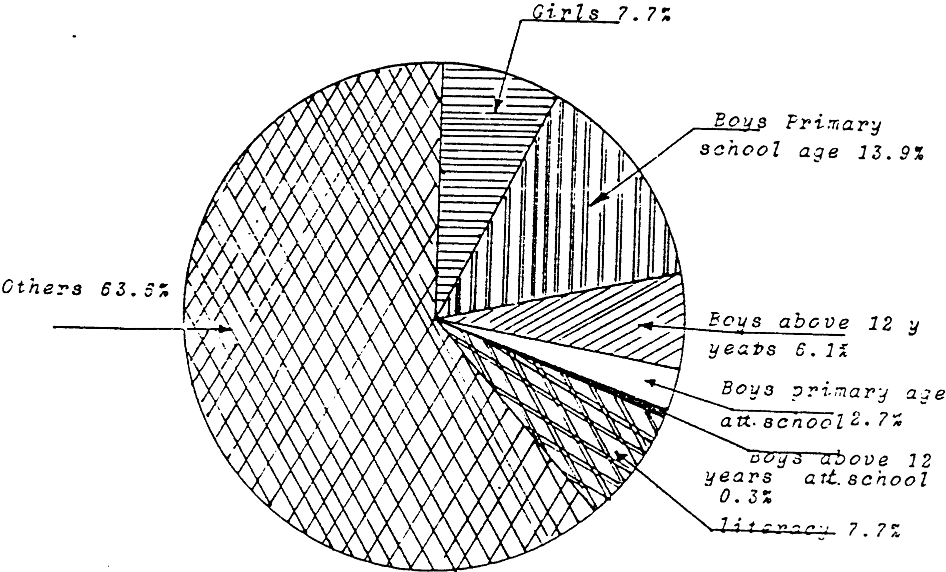
Admitted children from valley

Functioning school

Map No 12

EDUCATION (KAG)

School age Children
and
Other Population.



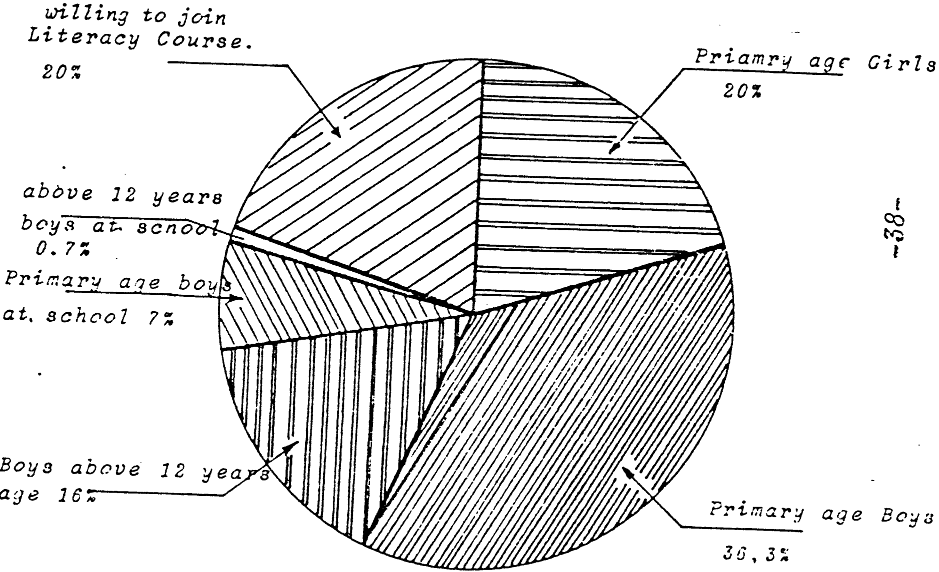
Diagrame No : 9

The diagrame shows that the intrest of population toward education is too much and nearly one-third of population is willing to join it while in other district functioning school isn't exist.

EDUCATION (KAG)

SCHOOLING DATA.

JAGHORI DISTRICT, GHAZNI PROVINCE



Diagrame No : 10

The diagrame shows the composition of the chilaren and elders whome are in favour of education.

- 9,7% of the total children of the district admitted in Schools.
- 50% of the total villages can not reach the present schools even if the Schools to be expanded.
- It is necessary to mention that the mapping of these schools aren't precisely done, because the internal division of the district is not in scale.
- Araeas like Dahmardah, Babah, Echah, Daud, Sharzaidah, Shughla & Shashper, Saied Ahmad wa Alowdal, Kamarak, Olito and Loman strongly requested for School and many applications recieved during the programme.
- A few children from some corners of these valleys got chance to join schools but the rest aren't able to reach functioned schools.

The present situation regarding education is completely opposite of the thoughts outside the country, the community is strongly supporting educational activities and also people are asking for girls education.

Educated people and Jaghori's community;

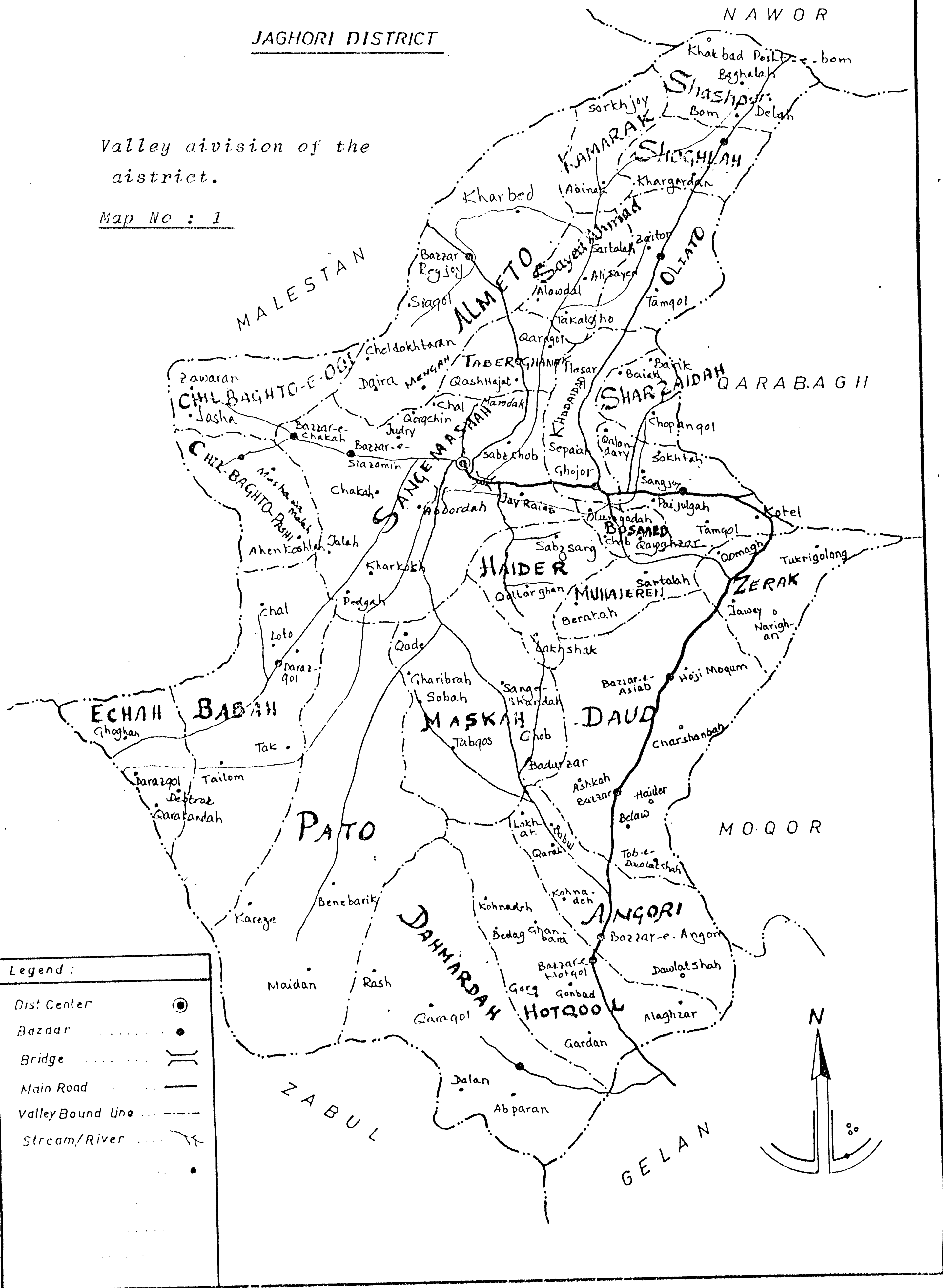
It is mentioned earlier that Jaghori has more educated people,they are a thin layer of the community and had affected too much by the war and Kabul government.
The interviewed people mostly had an idea that arrount 10-15% of the total educated people were arrested by the government which haven't released and a percentage of 15-20 were killed during the war.
The educated people were involved in the war and the war situation resulted immigration of the educated people.
The educated people whome stayed in the district begun educational units with the support of some political parties whereas now Jaghori has 15 formal schools besides many religious Madresa. These formal schools have been reestablished about seven to eight years age where no one was able to talk of formal education in other districts at that time.
The functioning of formal schools and other on-going humanitarian activities in the district are direct products of the educated people,and by considering of these humaniterian assistance the community is in full support of educated experties.

TEACHERS

Background;

It is found that teachers were the main group of educated people arrested by the Kabul government and killed during ten years of war in Afghanistan, Jaghori previously had enough teachers to run schools, but the educational policy was such that about 40% of the Schools teachers were brought from outside and the district's teachers were assigned in other districts.
These formerly teachers were trained in different teacher training institutes and faculty in Kabul, Herat, Helmand and Kunduz. The teachers have been appointed by the ministry of education were profesional in their fields.
Presently there are:

a. 132 teachers (trained and nontrained people) are runing the existing schools. (nontrained teachers are educated people and Mulas).


JAGHORI DISTRICT
Valley division of the district.
Map No : 1
NAWOR
MALESTAN
QARABAGH
MOQOR
ZABUL
GELAN
Shashpar
Shoghlah
Kamarak
Almeto
Sayed Ahmad
Oliato
Chil Baghto-e-Ogi
Chil Baghto-Pashi
Sange Mashah
Taberghanak
Sharzaidah
Khudaidad
Bosaaed
Haider
Muhajeren
Zerak
Echah
Babah
Maskah
Daud
Pato
Dahmardah
Angori
Hotqool
Legend :
Dist Center
Bazaar
Bridge
Main Road
Valley Bound Line
Stream/River

b. Arround 80 formerly teachers are found not working in existing schools.

Teachers and Community;

It is mentioned earlier that the reestablishing of Schools in Jaghori is mainly done by the efforts of intellectual people and the Support of community.
The teachers in general have a close relation with the community and the community is in support of them, but the actual problem of community and teachers is poverty.
The poor community pay the expenditures of war during 11 years and no support have been given to them paying the war expenditures is not easy and each family has paid an average of equivalent to(Afs 1,500) annually to the liberation fronts.
Teachers can not recieve any financial support from community and without support they can not stay in school. The matters have been asked from the interviewed people, but a negative reply is recived. The Group has an idea that if community recieve support in any sector such as agricultural Irrigation, livestock. Medical........ in return or as a feedback,
the community would become able to support the Schools running cost. This has been discussed with intelectuals in the district due to its applications and strongly appreciated. And this seems much more reasonable, becausse assistance given to community produce a product or in other word increases the production ability of community.

At present community recieved nothing, whatever they produce/ earn can not be enough or they might run their live which exactly no surplus will remain give to it to schools.
If a kareze is cleaned an increase in its water will increases the agricultural yield , the community will get extra, then it would be reasonable to ask the poor community to share their extra products with school. The idea is applicable in all sectors, such as agriculture, irrigation, medical, construction. livestocks........

Teachers and Educational System;

The governing educational system in the district is not unified, the functioning school actually aren't functioning according to an objective planning process.
The Schools started in a complete war situation and mainly these were established just to literate the children, which now the situation is changed and these are also require to be planned.
The teachers have been fed up with these schools & its governing educational system, because in one side this system as mentioned is not unified, on the other side it is just varying by each individual not according to educational rules.

SCHOOLS

Functioning schools are of two types in regards of buildings:
- Schools use old building or incomplete construction.

- Schools of no building.

It is quite clear that the requirement of first type is repairing and the second is new construction.

Furnitures;

Functioning schools are of three types in regard of furnitur:

- Schools of old building use wooden planks and long bench for children.
- Schools of outside support equiped with bench and table.
- Schools of no building, have nothing, they use the ground.

Teaching Materials;

Teaching Materials of functioning schools depends on the establisher of the schools.

- Schools established by Iranian based political parties using Iranian teaching mateials of no Afghan Identity.
- Schools which is established by outside support:

  SCA and AEC schools use printed materials of its supporter.
- Lepco /GHS support, these schools use mixed teaching materials.

The community in general is not happy of the situation in terms of teaching materials, because they found that the educational target is unknown and the present schools run on the purpose of schools for the sake of schools.

Teaching aids;

Teaching aids by means of its word is simplyfied in the form of chalk & Blackboard. Teaching aids doesn't mean any more in schools and still the schools present the war condition.

Monitoring add Supervision;

Monitoring is exactly of no use and Supervision is also lost its meaning, because their is no target or plan to measure the actual against it.

Individual has free hands in doing what they wish.

QARABAGH

Background;

Qarabagh did not develope like Jaghori in education sector before the war, there was a few schools of intermediate in its Hazarah areas. Statistical data concerning school age children. list of schools before the war and functioning schools are tabulated in tables NO. 10, 11 & 12.

The situation concerning education during 11 years of war in the district was quite different than that was in Jaghori.

A massive fighting was continued, and a military condition was governing the district. This is the result of the war impact on population.

Madressa weren't properly functioned.

EDUCATION (KAG)

Current year 1989
Schooling Statistics
of
Qarabagh District

Table No: 10

	VALLEY	Nos. of Village	Child Att. Sch. Girls			Chi. Willing to join Girls	Boys		Orph.			Literacy. Course. Condidates.
			Girls Below 12	Boys Below 12	Boys above 12		Below 12	above 12	Girls	Boys 12	Boys 12	
1.	Tamaki	39	.	.	.	304	710	258	47	98		242
2.	Zarãalo	17	.	.	.	249	453	126	.	.		375
3.	Naiqala	25	.	219	.	193	501	163	15	20		504
4.	Deh Badai	12	.	.	.	46	220	291	76	.		297
5.	Golkoh,	9	.	.	.	179	476	140	.	.		268
6.	Jangalak	18	.	.	.	250	354	243	37	47		129
7.	Tochi and Ahen	13	.	.	.	155	299	60	58	84		130
8.	Qarcha	13	.	.	.	146	278	157	51	69		182
9.	Asgher	11	.	.	.	46	122	77	.	.		58
10.	Qoluch	11	.	.	.	207	261	142	40	58		240
11.	Qoliaqol	20	.	.	.	330	865	311	59	56		355
	TOTAL	188	.	219	.	2,105	4,539	1,968	383	432	.	2,780

LIST OF FUNCTIONING SCHOOL
IN
QARABAGH DISTRICT.

TABLE NO: 11

	SCHOOL's NAME	Type of School	Grade Level	No. of		SCHOOL's BUIL.		Spons/ Supporter
				Tea.	St.	Cont. at Rre.	Req.	
1.	Naiqalaa	Pri.	3	2	98	No.	New	SCA/NASR
2.	"	"	3	2	120	No.	New	-/Sepa.

ESTABLISHED SCHOOL BUILDINGS
BEFORE THE WAR.

Map No; 13

Damaged ,repairable builaing of inter. school

Occupied inter. school building

Damaged,repairable building of High-school

Repairable inter. building of Girls school *

...rade 3 school destroyed building.

...rade 3 school ... building

QARABAGH DISTRICT
JEGHATO
N
NAWOR
ANDER
JAGHORI
GIRO
MOQUR
AB BAND
33
34
35
30
27
31
29
28
32
26
25

...UCATION (KAG)

...NCTIONING SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT

...p No; 14

...unctioning School grade 3

QARABAGH DISTRICT
JEGHATO
N
NAWOR
ANDER
JAGHORI
GIRO
MOQUR
AB BAND
33
34
35
30
120
27
99
31
29
28
32
26
25

EDUCATION (KAG)

List of Previous functioning School

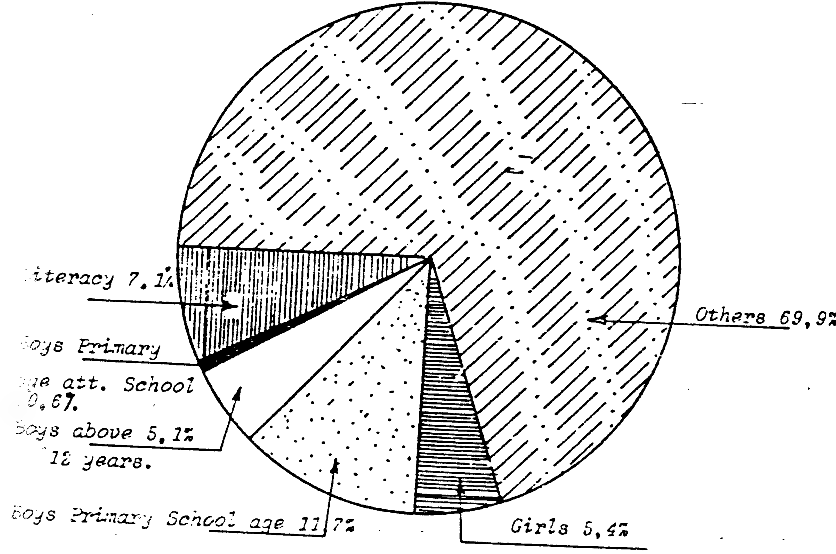
Qarabagh District

TABLE NO: 12

S.no	SCHOOL	LOCATION	Building Copacity in forms of grade	Level of School at 1979.	Current Condition of Building
1.	Sultan Mohmood	Deh Kalbi Bazaar.	12	12	Damaged, Repairable .
2.	Qarabagh Girls	Bazaar	6	8	-do-
3.	Abien	Abien	6	8	-do-
4.	Qoliaqol		9	8	-do-
5.	Tamaki	Dehrazi	6	8	-do-
6.	Naiqala	Chamber	9	8	-do- occupied by Nasr.
7.	Zardalow	Pai qol	3	3	Destroyed.
8.	Jangalak	Kohnadeh	3	3	"
9.	Gulkoh		3	3	No Building Provided.
10.	Qoluch		3	3	-do-

EDUCATION (KAG)

School age Children and Other Population.

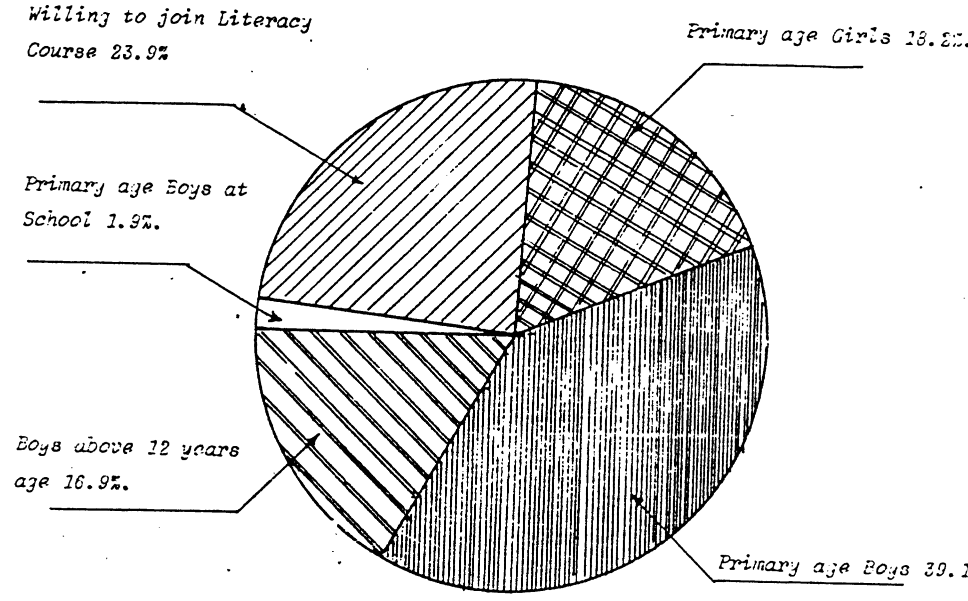


Diagrame No: 11

The diagrame shows that the intrest of population toward education is too much and nearly one-third of population is willing to join it.

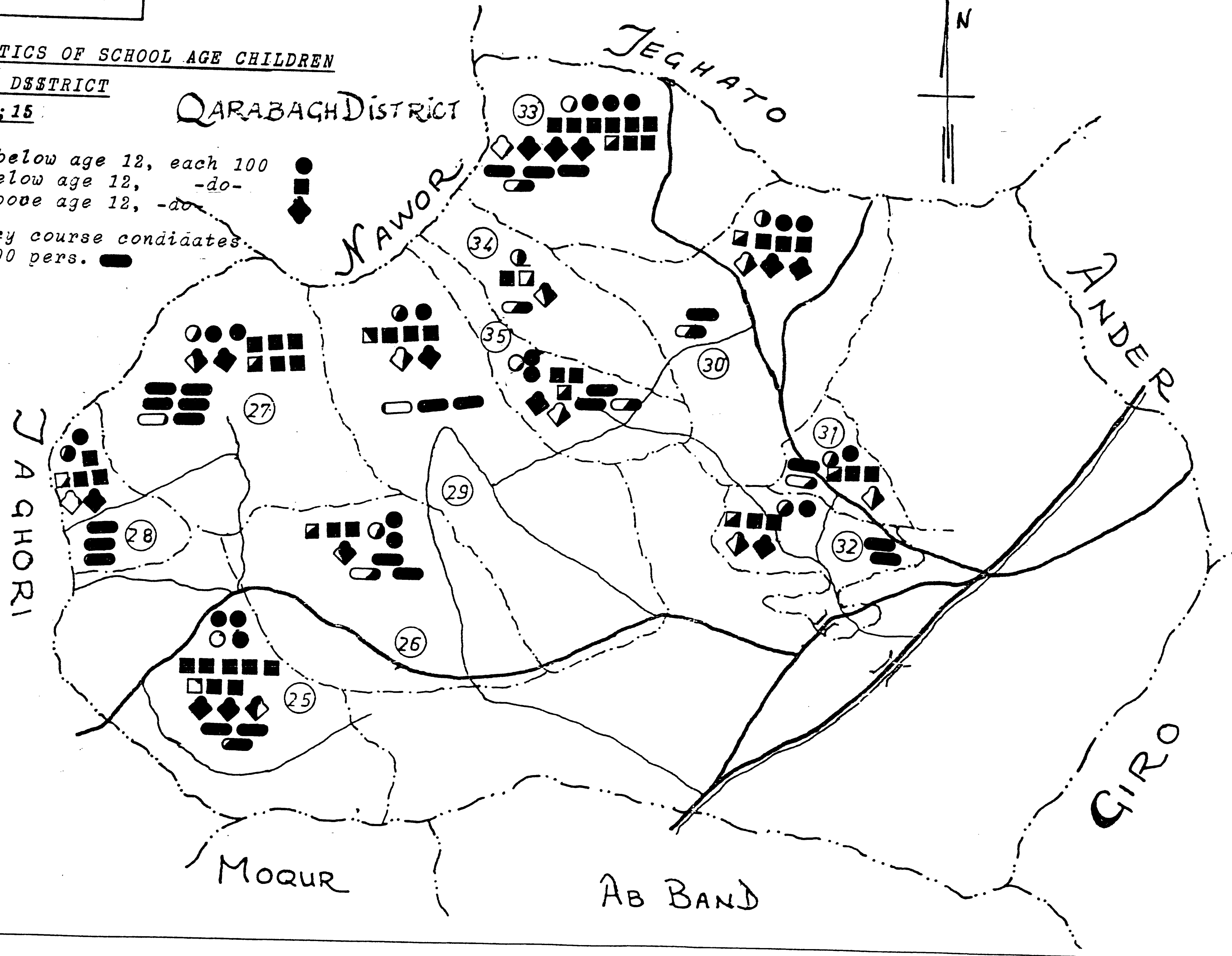
EDUCATION (KAG)

SCHOOLING DATA. QARABAGH DISTRICT, GHAZNI PROVINCE.



Diagrame No: 12

The diagrame shows the composition of the children and elders whome are in favour of education.


EDUCATION (KAG)
STATISTICS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN
OF THE DSSTRICT
Map no;15
QARABAGH DISTRICT
Girls below age 12, each 100
Boys below age 12, -do-
Boys above age 12, -do-
Lietracy course condidates
each 100 pers.
N
JEGHATO
NAWOR
ANDER
JAGHORI
MOQUR
AB BAND
GIRO
33
34
35
30
27
31
29
28
32
26
25

Present Situation;

Recently two primary schools up to grade 3 were established both in Naiqalaa by Nasr & Sepa Organization. Nasr started the school by support of SCA. No other formal schools was established.

People of all valley strongly demand for formal school and the statistics of children willing to join school shows the intrest of community.

The dwellers have requested for boys education as well as girls and adult literacy course.

Educated People and Community;

Educated people of the district is too less compared to Jaghori and they were affected too much during the war,

Qarabagh was mostly involved in the war, so educated people didn't get time to think of something else.

TEACHERS

Qarabagh had less trained teachers before the war and how it is found that only a few of those trained people were remained.

The existing schools of aiqala didn't employ trained teachers, and also in whole valley there is no trained teacher.

Generally the position of district concerning trained teachers is too weak.

SCHOOLS

Functioning schools didn't have building,one used tent (Nasr) the other(Sepa) was functioned under trees, while there is school building and that is ceupied by Nasr Organization.

old buildings of school were strongly damaged during war (refere to list No. 12) but most of these are found repairable.

Formal education is in its reestablishing position in the district. teaching materials and aids are not available and community didn't have any idea on it.

REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Generally it is found that both districts strongly require teacher training as well well as teaching materials, aids, school support, school buildings and furnitures, considering the fact that Jaghori has a few formerly trained teachers more than Qarabagh.

As mentioned earlier, functioned schools didn't have unified plan and each school separately had a request from Group to take the role of coordinature between these schools.

INTRODUCTION (KAG)

LIST OF IMPORTANT PERSON,

IN

QARABAGH DISERICT

TABLE NO: 2

	NAME	Village	Valley	Position
1.	Malike Ewaz	Khana-Miana	Tomaki	Arbab.
2.	Haji Ewaz	-do-	-do-	Elder.
3.	Malik Qadir	Qol	-do-	Arbab.
4.	Malik Salem	Tajchin	-do-	-do-.
5.	Haji Arbab	Zani	-do-	Elder.
6.	Mr. Saede	Dehmazi	-do-	Shaikh.
7.	Mr. Saberi	Qol	-do-	Akhond leader of Sepa-e- Pasdaran in Dist.
8.	Mr. Rezaiee	Zani	-do-	Valley commander of Nasr.
9.	" Aliyawar	do	-do-	" " of Nahzat.
10.	" Askari	Deh Razi	-do-	Valley Commander of Daawat.
11.	Haji Qadir	Tajchee	-do-	Elder, member of Sepa.
12.	Mr. Fazil	Deh Bashai	Zaraatow.	Akhond, valley commander of Harak
13.	" Hajezadah	Kohnaach	-do-	Valley commander of Nasr.
14.	Haji Ali Moha.	Naiqol	-do-	Elder.
15.	Nader A. Wahid	Go aol	-do-	-do-.
16.	Haji Zaman	Chember	-do-	-do-.
17.	Haji M. Akber	Gaiea khan	Naiqala	Arbab.
18.	Nader Salman	Irmah Deh	-do-	Ret. employee Elder.
19.	Major Rasol	-do-	-do-	" " , Elder.
20.	Haji Muhsen	Charaa	-do-	Elder.
21.	Mr. Kaiom	Irmah Deh	-do-	Inchrge of Nasr.
22.	" Maktabe	Sar kalan	-do-	" " Sepa.
23.	Zahet Ahmad	Charaa	-do-	Commander of Nasr.
24.	Mr. Salimi	Deh Bakhshi	-do-	Dist. Commander of Sepa.
25.	Mirza. Aliyawar	Deh badai	Dehbadai	Arbab.
26.	Mr. Arifi	Shakinoka	-do-	Valley Leader of Jebha -e-Muttahed
27.	Mr. Qaid zaadh	Qala Bayo	Gulkoh	Valley Commander of Nasr.
28.	Mr. Taheri	Koshah	"	Arbab, Member of Harakat.
29.	Haji Mirza, Hussain	Frmah	"	Arbab, Member of Harakat.
30.	Wakil Ghulam Haider	Habib	Nikhto	Arbab.
31.	Hassan Reza	"	"	" .
32.	Naser Khan	New deh	Janglak	" .

HEALTH AND SANITATION

JAGHORI

Background;

Jaghori provoiously had been provided with a medical unit of no doctor as like a few other districts in Hazarahjat. Its building is using by political parties since defeat of government in 1979. Medical aids were recieved a little bit during the war periods for a few area, but due to lack of plan and supervision aids weren't distributed . Medical aid still has its own spicific system of charrity distribution.

Present Situation;

The district is recieving medical as well as Veterinary assistance from Pakistan based NGOs in irrigular way, in which coordination between NGOs established the activities don't exist at all either in planning nor in implementing stages. The location of activities aren't planned and Map NO. 16 shows that projects are too close to each other, then to be far enough to put dwellers at ease. Dwellers had an argue about location, supply and working methodology of these units Generally the medical business is found more active rather than NGO support activities. The community is suffering of medical business ran by Paramedics and drugsellers and unfortunately lack of an authority to control these, speed-up their activities.

ON-GOING ACTIVITIES:

Medical on-going activities concerning various NGOs are found as followe:

Sangemashah;

There are two Clinics sponsored by INDOOR and SCA, where both found in operation. One working in morning the other in the afternoon time. These two located about 15 minutes of walking for from each other.

Ghojor;

Ghojor is 12 km far from Sangemashah, a medical unit is sposored by SCA, it is found in operation.

Qolejaw;

LEPCO/MSF hospital is in operation since many years and at the time of needs assesment it is found at shifting stage to Angori (its new building).
The hospital is runing by medical practitioners (translators) and leprosy doctor is visiting the patients in each six mounth time.

(The hospital staff didn't provide information to our team KAG gothered information from the community.
The unit is visiting patients of all places over the district in regular base.

Angori;

A medical Clinic is sposored by MSH and it found in operation by a medical doctor the cilinic is visiting patients of areas nearby the valleg and as the doctor discaused some times patients from Zabul and Moqor are also comming to the unit. The unit dosen't have enough supply of medicin to run it through a year. Staff is responsible for supply.

Loman;

A Mobile team of vaccination is met in loman valley during the programme. It is discovered that another vaccination team worked in the South before our team meet the district. The Mobile team had a plan to immunize 1500 families of the mentioned valley.

SUPPLY

Generally most of the medical unit are resposible to do their supply from Pakistan twiee a year. Each supply trip takes more than two months time where resulting closing of the units, on the time. Patients and staff both had the some claim on supply and requested for change in this system.

QARABAGH DISTRICT

Dwellers of the covered areas by hands assesment programme are for away from the established medical units in Jaghori.
They were deprived of having such a facility and during years of war medical assistance were not giving to these poor.
Map nos. 16 & 17 clear the difference between two district.

Present Situation;

The situation is not changed somehow from the past, only a mobile medical unit is established by SCA and it is found not so active as to meet the needs.
A Vaccination team was in the area at the beginig of 89 where managed by AVICEN.
Dwellers still have to travel to Jaghori to get treatments ouer there, while due to lack of petrolium and bad condition of road , most of the time patients can not recieve treatment.
The mojority of the community is deprived of having basic health area, discase of contactable and nancontable attacking these poors.
Paramedice have opened their business shops and treating patients under the name of doctor. Their business is in progress due to lack of medical center.
Leprosy which previusly wasn't in the area recently has been appeared.

JAGHORI:

Jaghori is a district of Ghazni province in which dwellers are mainly Hazarah and a few sadat.

Geographical location:

Jaghori is located in $32^0 45^0 - 33^0 - 30^0$ longitude and $67^0.00^0 - 69^0.00^0$ latitude.
The district is bounded by:
i. Qarabagh in the East
ii. Nawar in the North
iii. Malistan in the North, North-west & west.
iv. Zabul province in the South, South- west.
v. Gilan in the South- East.
vi. Moqor in the Esst.

The district is a mountaineous area where the dwellers are living in small & narrow valleys and a few plain areas such as Angori, Hotqol and Zerak.
According to what the dwellers of the district believe. These plain areas are called the valleys of Jaghori and the rests are the mountoineous areas of the district.
The lower areas of the district have a little warm weather compared to the Northern and westhern areas.
The district (Jaghori) generally has cold climate and from the agricultural point of view it is called elevated areas.
Cultiviting season starts in (month of Sep. and ends by month of Oct.) Atumn. Generally the harvesting time start at the end of first month of Summer.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

Population:

It is found from this programme that the district has a population of about 150,000 of which about 15,000 are imimgrated and about a thousand and half is displaced within the country. This estimation is based upon the statistical counting list of each household taken during the interview in each valley where in a few areas a few of the villagers refused to provide us information on their situation.
But these were small and can not hold a percentage of the total of the district. On the spot we are sure that the statistical data on population as well as other sectors are accurate. This figure includes both female and male as well as children.

ETHNIC GROUP:

Jaghori has a composition of Hazarah as majority and Sadat as minority. This is shown in Map No: 3. Hazarah population of the district is divided into four main tribes of Attah ,Baghocheri, Ezdari and Gari. The more power-full interms of population is the first one. The tribal system still has its own value and even the dwellers of the district accepted the platform of the political parties within their own tribal spirit in which most of the local political elders are of these types of people.
The power-full and influenced people of each political partys and valley are listed in table No: 1

Most of the patients are not consulting Qolejow center.
It is found that dwellers of both district are mostly suffering of the following diseases which are too common.

Woping cough
Chcken poff.
Cholora.
Measales
T.B
Typhoid
Pheumoria
Rehumatism
Polio
Asthmabronchete
Peptic Ulcer
Diarrhoea.

REQUIREMENTS:

Totally both districts are in need of a unified and concentrated medical activities to meet the needs of the community.
While considering the facts that the NGOs on going medical activities are too much in Jaghori than, Qarabagh.
Qarabagh is in urgent need of basic health facilities, No attention has been paid vaccinatin is vital and important, but as discovered it is not done in a regular time as to be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Paramedies are found dangrous to the community if not to be controlled by a centralized and concentrated medical unit. The medical activities has been changed to a dray selling business by these people where unfortunately they aren't know of what they do.
Medical units of ifrigular supply are found not so useful, it will be better to have these with adequate supply and staff to meet the needs rather than each NGO tries to have one with ifrigular supply in the area, where most of the time the staff have to walk for supply. This system is not efficient.
The district have enough staff and even half of the present employed staff of medical units of Jaghori will be enough to provide sufficient survices to the communit, if to work in a centralized and well managed center. Vaccination requires to be done in a regular time as its course is, mobile vaccination team can not bring vaccines on time to the area and due to many reasons. it will be best for vaccination to establish a site center inside to provide the required supply of mobil teams.

Finally it is recommend to all NGOs working in medical field to coordinate and coo-
perates with each others and WHO for the purpose of assisting poor Afghans in the
way to & establish one medical center in each district with adequate supply and
required staff instead of distributing medical charity to each Afghan Paramedies,
Nurse, techniciars and doctors.
This system as mentioned is not efficient, and assistance will not reach equally
to the poor community.
Jaghori and Qarabagh may stand as a sample to all areas of Afghanistan.
All districts don't have enough medical staff.

HEALTH (KAG)

1. Angori
2. Almitoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saeed
5. Chel Baghto-e-Cqi
6. Chel Baghto-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawod
9. Echa
10. Haider
11. Heotqol
12. Kamaruk
13. Khudaidad
14. Leman
15. Masha
16. Muhajiren
17. Oliatoo
18. Pato
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sang-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaiduh
22. Shoghia & Shashpur
23. Taberghanak
24. Zeruk

JAGHORI DISTRICT

MEDICAL ON-GOING ACTIVITIES IN JAGHORI DISTRICT.

Map No ; 16

NAWOR

MALESTAN

QARABAGH

MOQOR

ZABUL

GELAN

N

Legend

- Dist Center
- Bazaar
- Bridge
- Main Road
- Valley Bound Line
- Stream/River
- Clinic (doctor) Spon. By INDOOR
- Clinic (doctor Spon. By SCA
- Clinic (practitioner) Spon. by Swedish Co.
- AVICEN Mobile Vaccina. team.
- MSH Clinic (doctor)
- LEPCO/ MSF Clinic at moving stage to Anjori (down to dark square)

HEALTH (KAG)

MEDICAL ON GOING ACTIVITIES IN QARABAGH DISTRICT

Map No: 17

QARABAGH DISTRICT

JAGHORI

MOQUR

NAWOR

AB BAND

JEGHATO

GIRO

ANDER

N

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS

JAGHORI DISTRICT

Overview;

Generally the needs of the district dwellers were provided through agricultural yield, livestocks, handicrafts, labourer marketing and commercial(smallcraft-producer) shopkeeper, transport, ete) business before the war, but since then the value of each of the forementioned sectors in terms of needs provision has been changed, livestock can not play its role since it was before the war like handicrafts. Labourer marketing and commericial businees has shown a reasonable increase.
This is clear from diagram NO 13 that the role of these too are much more greater than agricultural yield. It is found in general that the economical income of Jaghori somehow depends on outside supply of commericial and labourer marketing.
This is found dangerous to the dwellers, economy in long term and presont system should not be continued.
Rehabilitation of rural life by means of agricultural(farming activities & irrigation works).livestocks and handicrafts are the urgent priority, population Growth and reduction in agricultural yield are two seriouse matters which strongly require to be considered, at this stage.

QARABAGH DISTRICT:

The economical situation of qarabagh is a little bit different than that of Jaghori due to the followings.

1. Percentage of landlees farmers are 5% in Jaghori while in Qarabagh it is arround 20%.

2. Average yields of irrigated land in jaghori is 1,407 kg/ hectare while it is 1,780-kg/ hectare in qarabagh.

3. Average irrigated land per family living in the valleys of Jaghori is 3.52 Jerrib while it is 2.65 Jerrib/ family in qarabagh considering the number of land less farmers in the district.

4. Agricultural proaucts make a greater portion of income in qarabagh than Jaghori. Dependency of the dwellers in Qarabagh were a little bit more an agriculture compare to Jaghori district.

5. Commercial growth of Qarabagh aan not be compared to what is happend in Jaghori. Bazar expansion in Jaghori shows an expansion rate of 5.62% while it is decreaced by 35% in Qarabagh.

Diagrammes Nos, 13 and 14 shows the different between the two districts.

ECONOMICAL (KAG)

SHOPS IN JAGHORI:

TABLE NO. 13

	NO. OF SHOPS:	
	Befor war	Now
1. Sangemashah	100	750
2. Angori	120	800
3. Regjoy Almeto	---	50
4. Dahmurdah	30	50
5. Ghojor	50	400
6. Siazamen	12	12
7. Pashi	-	45
8. Hotqool	-	88
9. Ashka	31	43
10. Chaka	-	16
11. Loman	34	10
12. Baba	40	90
13. Tabarghanak	-	24
14. Shughla	-	20
15. Oliato	20	60
	437	2458

Growth (Expansion) rate = 562 %

QARABAGH:

1. Deh Razi Tamaki	22	41
2. Ali Abad "	-	30
3. Zardalow	5	30*
4. Qarabagh	200	100
	227	146

Exponion rate $(\frac{146}{227} - 1)\ 100 = 35\%$.

*- After last tribal clash the number again reduced to 5, Most shifted to Aliabad.

NOMICAL (KAG)

ECONOMICAL INCOME CHART

JAGHORI DISTRICT

DERIVED INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SECTORS

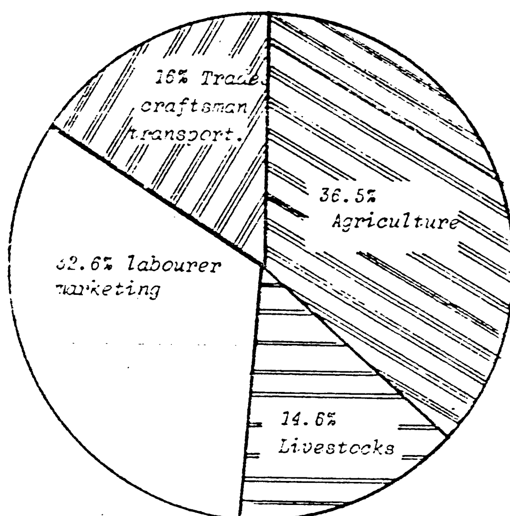


Diagram No; 13

ECONOMICAL (KAG)

ECONOMICAL INCOME CHART

DERIVED INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SECTORS

QARABAGH DISTRICT

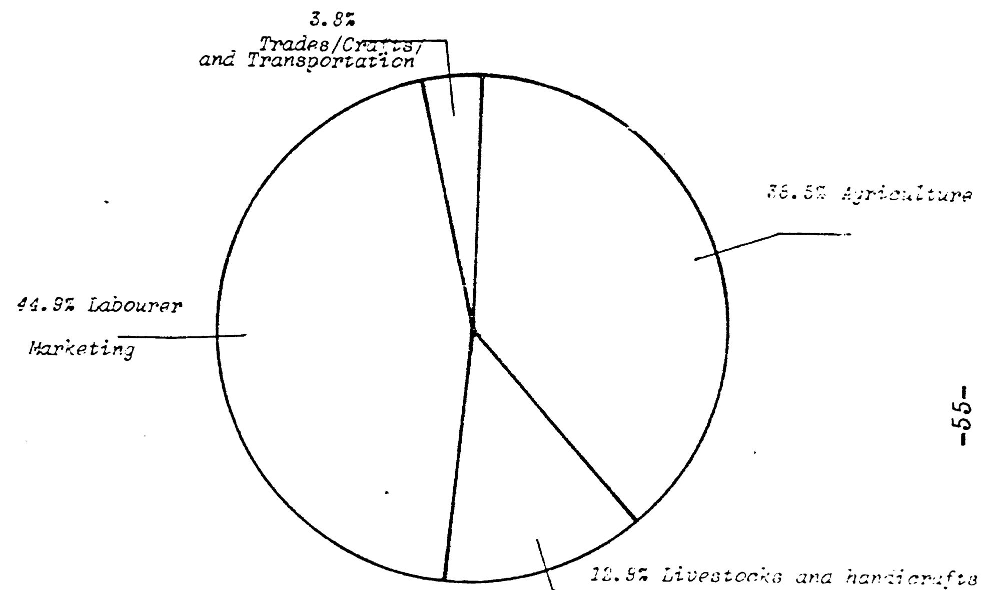


Diagram No; 14.

AGRICULTURE

JAGHORI

Statistical Data

Statistical data are tabulated in tables Nos, 13-16, allocated valley-wise in Maps. No, 18&19 and comparatively presented in diagrams Nos. 15 and 16. A comparative composition of the district cultivated lands in years 1979 and 1989 is presented in diagrames No 17a,& 17b.

LANDS AND CULTIVATIONS:

Irrigated lands:

The statistical data of table No, 14 shows a decrease of 21.4% in lands cultivation compare to year 1979, and yield of irrigated lands show average productivity per jerrib of 94.6% over the district.
Bosaaed valley has shown the maximum decrease of 59.3% and Almeto has shown the minimum decrease of 2.4% in cultivation of irrigated lands over the district. The decrease in cultivation of lands shows the affect of war, shortage of snow and rain fall and destruction of irrigation source during 11 years of war.
Maskah valley shows a maximum productivity in yield of irrigated lands which means that the farmers have looked much more than the others after the irrigated lands. The cultivated lands in the valley shows reduction of23.5% which made the farmers to work very hard. It is necessary to mention that their facilities were much more than the poor dwellers of Dahmardah valley. Because the irrigated lands in this valley shows the maximum decrease in yield of the land. The valley is a neglected area in the district where none had been looked after them. Nothing had been provided in the past years for these pepole. The cultivated lands have shown a decrease of 29.3%.
The cultivation percentage column in table No 14 provides fact that the farmers couln't cultivate the lands due to the following problems, where the degree of these differe from valley to valley as it is shown in the form of percentage in mentioned column.

- War impacted situation, No stablity.
- Destruction of irrigated land, by the war,(mine burried area ......etc.
- Destruction of irrigation source, by the war & no maintenance , atc.
- Decrease in irrigation water due to drought-(no snow & rainfall).
- Shortage of good agricultural inputs such as seed fertelizer, competent farmer, farm power, agrochmicals, etc.
- Lack of advisory staff

It is found that beside a high productivity in yield of irrigated lands of Maskaah valley, the irrigated lands of Oliato valley has kept the higher position in the district for the productivity of irrigated lands which is 2,397 and 2,444 kg/ hectar respectively in years of 1979 & 1989.

AGRICULTURE(KAG

Table No. 14

PERCENTAGE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY PER JERRIB OF DIFFERENT LANDS IN JAGHORI DISTRICT

	Valley's Name	Different Cultivated Lands.							Remarks
		Irrigated Lands		Dry Land		Orchard		Forage Land.	
		% Under Cultiv.	Productivity per per Jerr. %	%Under Culti.	Produt. per %	Under Cultivi.	Productivity per per jer. %	Under. cultivi.	
1.	Angori	83,2	106,1	-----	-----	135,6	94,5	105,2	
2.	Almeto	97,6	87,0	-----	-----	221,7	------	91,4	
3.	Baba.	75,6	106,4	-----	-----	99,2	100,5	100,8	
4.	Bosaaed	40,7	108,6	-----	-----	152,9	19,5	63,6	
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi.	78,6	102,5	-----	-----	89,5	136,7	96,2	
6,	" " Pashi.	85,3	97,0	-----	-----	97,0	102,2	92,0	
7.	Dahmardah	70,7	75,0	53%	17%	116,9	68,9	101,3	
8.	Daud.	69,8	83,0	98%	79,5	106,0	57,8	98,4	
9.	Echah	77,5	97,0	-----	-----	102,0	102,0	100,4	
10.	Haider	82,3	80,0	-----	-----	109,4	21,1	100,0	
11.	Hotqol	67,1	86,0	49,5	29,5	51,4	270,3	105,9	
12.	Kamarak	91,0	92,0	-----	-----	230	25,0	99,4	
13.	Khudaidad	83,9	77,0	98,5	11,0	126,0	238,0	98,5	
14.	Loman	59,2	79,0	68.9	20,0	76,0	32,9	110,6	
15.	Maskah	76,5	128,0	-----	-----	117,4	105,9	103,0	
16.	Muhajeren	54,9	99,0	74,3	31,7	277,1	36,7	91,6	
17.	Oliato	86,3	101,9	94,7	41,0	209,0	172,6	96,9	
18.	Pato	71,5	83,1	-----	-----	105	100,6	101,0	
19.	Saaed Ahmad	91,9	90	-----	-----	178,6	50,5	100,0	
20.	Sangemashah	91,7	91,7	228,6	32,8	102,2	66,0	95,0	
21.	Sharzaidah	90,9	94,3	102,7	5,8	154,8	142,0	117,8	
22.	Shoghlah	87,0	91,0	98,9	43,5	177,8	99,3	94,0	
23.	Taberghanak	76,5	106,9	-----	-----	113,8	75,0	100,2	
24.	Zerak	59,8	81,6	83,70	38,5	112,9	68,0	88,4	
	JAGHORI	78,6	94,6	89,9	25,1	102,1	70,5	98,4	

Note: Productivity percentage= Yield per jerrib of land in year 89 / yield per jerrib of land in 79 X 100

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

Camparison data on different Cultivating Lands of 24 Valleys of Jaghori District.

Table No.13

Valley's Name.	Lands Under different Cultivation, in different Years. (hectare)										Percentage of lands of each area in different Years.	
	Irrigated		Dry		Orchard		Forage		Total			
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989
1. Angori	583,7	485,9	-	-	84,9	115,1	143,9	151,4	812,5	752,3	4,0	4,40
2. Almeto	708,5	691,4	-	-	14,7	213,7	213,1	194,8	936,3	918,9	4,6	5,3
3. Baba	608	460	-	-	114,7	113,8	100	100,8	822,7	674,6	4,0	3,9
4. Bosaed	441,2	179,8	-	-	13,8	21,1	52,8	33,6	507,8	234,5	2,5	1,4
5. ChilBaghto-e-Oq	557,6	438,2	-	-	60,6	54	78	75	697	567	3,4	3,3
6. " " Pash	731	623	-	-	103	100	112	103	946	826	4,6	4,8
7. Dahmardah	407	288	77	41	100	117	68	69	652	515	3,2	3,0
8. Daud	950	663	21	20	72	119	191	187	1,234	989	6,0	5,8
9. Echah	372	228	-	-	90	92	77	77	539	397	2,6	2,3
10. Haider	277	228	-	-	29	31	51	51	357	310	1,7	1,8
11. Hotqol	835	561	22	11	285	146	109	115	1,251	833	6,/	4,8
12. Kamarak	244	222	-	-	7	16	71	71	322	309	1,6	1,8
13. Khudaidad	485	407	129	127	32	41	91	89	737	664	3,6	3,9
14. Loman	736	436	129	89	34	26	82	91	981	642	4,8	3,7
15. Maskah	1,613	1,235	-	-	226	265	259	267	2,098	1,767	10,2	10,3
16. Muhajeren	222	122	7	5	7	19	29	26	265	172	1,3	1,0
17. Oliato	291	251	71	67	6	14	126	122	494	454	2,40	2,6
18. Pato	555	397	-	-	11[illegible]	121	57	56	727	576	3,50	3,3
19. Said Ahmad	369	340	-	-	29	53	130	130	528	523	2,60	3,0
20. Sangemashah	2,430	2,227	1	3	472	483	502	478	3,405	3,191	18,6	18,5
21. Sharzaidah	383	348	116	119	6	10	93	110	598	587	2,9	3,4
22. Shoghlah	320	279	198	196	4	6	93	88	615	569	3,00	3,3
23. Taberghanak	415	317	-	-	59	67	95	95	569	479	2,8	2,8
24. Zerak	305	182	29	250	27	31	40	36	401	274	2,0	1,6
JAGHORI	14,843	11,671	784	705	1,992	2034	2864	2819	20,463	17,229	100	100%

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

Comparison data on yields of different Cultivated Lands of each Valleys of Jaghori.

Table No. 15

Valley's Name.	Yields Kg/ hectar						Remarks
	Irrigated Land		Dry Lands		Orchard		
	79	89	79	89	79	89	
1. Angori	1,504	1,597	--------	--------	359	340	
2. Almeto	1,535	1,337	--------	--------	0	0	
3. Babah	1,206	1,283	--------	--------	798	802	
4. Bosaaed	1,439	1,563	191	------	40	79	
5. ChilBaghto-e-Oqi	941	965	--------	--------	373	511	min. Irrigated.79&89
6. " " Pashi.	1,378	1,338	--------	--------	612	626	
7. Dahmurdah	1,363	1,202	611	102	1,068	735	Max.Fru.79
8. Daud	1,676	1,402	259	206	365	211	
9. Echah	1,469	1,425	--------	--------	742	758	
10. Haider	1,546	1,238	--------	--------	239	51	
11. Hotqol	1,249	1,080	602	177	208	561	
12. Kamarak	2,123	1,957	--------	--------	42	11	Min.Fru.89
13. Khudaidad	1,649	1,271	377	39	76	178	
14. Loman	1,838	1,453	198	40	330	108	
15. Maskah	1,190	1,522	--------	--------	723	766	
16. Muhajeren	1,639	1,626	509	162	145	53	
17. Olito	2,397	2,444	232	95	53	91	Max.Irri 79,89.
18. Pato	1,733	1,441	--------	--------	830	836	Max.Fru.89
19. Said Ahmad	1,881	1,696	--------	--------	390	197	
20. Sangemashah	1,430	1,311	800	263	871	576	Max.Dry,79 &89.
21. Sharzaidah	1,824	1,720	558	33	11	60	Min.Dry.89 Min.Fru.79
22. Shughlah	2,120	1.932	602	262	43	43	
23. Taberghanak	1,152	1,231	--------	--------	422	317	
24. Zerak	1,357	1,107	177	68	135	92	MinDry.79.
JAGHORI	1,488	1,407	452	114	605	426	
% reduction inYields/hectare of Jaghori.	5,4%		74,8%		29,6%		

Social Structure:

Jaghori as mentioned before its majority is Hazarah and its minority is Sadat, both believe on shiite religion, they are talking in Persian with thier own Hazarah accent. The Hazarah ethic of the district is mainly devided into four sub-tribes of Attah - Baghochori, Yestay and Gary. This will be disc-ussed in more detail later.

Jaghori is a well developed district in the education sector among all other district under the control of all the Islamic liberation front of Afghanistan through the country. Hazarah in general and Jaghori people in specific are too much in favour of education compared to others. Village styl of Madreasa are more common and developed system of education in Hazarah community in which in different situation they kept and still they are continuing. The matters regarding this type of Educational system is that this system has lost its application and its teaching methods is too old and out of use. Children under this education can not go ahead more than learning Quran's reading and a little of Persian books. The children will become able to read Quran and Persian language in some extend.

This system is loosing its absorbing capacity when the formal education is starting in an area.

Political condition:

Politically the area is under the control of 8 parties of Shiite alliance of which the followings are governing the district.

1. Nuhzat-e-Islami
2. Nasr Organization
3. Pasdaran-e-jehad
4. United fronts of Islamic revolution of Afghanistan (Jabha-e-motahed Inqelab-e-Islami Afghanistan)
5. Hezb-e- Dawat Islami Afghanistan
6. Hezb-e- Islami (Hazarah) Gulbudin.
7. Harakat-e- Islami Afghan.(Mohsen- Qandahari). But not have any office in Jaghori.

Previously the district has been devided into division of each party partial but recently it has been tried to brought up to a unity in which all efforts are toward forming a united party to be more powerfull than the individualism of the past ten-eleven years.

Education:

Fiften Schools were found in operation and compared to the needs and request those have been found nothing , because at present only less than 10% of those children whome are willing and requesting for admission in schools are admitted. Ten thousands Girls of age below 12 years have been requested for education but only 21 girls were admitted in a coeducation system in Zerak valley primary School.

The community intrest and the humanitarian assistance in education sectors unfortunately can not be compared. There is a great need for teachers salary as well as teaching materials School buildings and furnitures.

TOTAL:
Agricultural Yield
of
different cultivated
and Planted Lands.

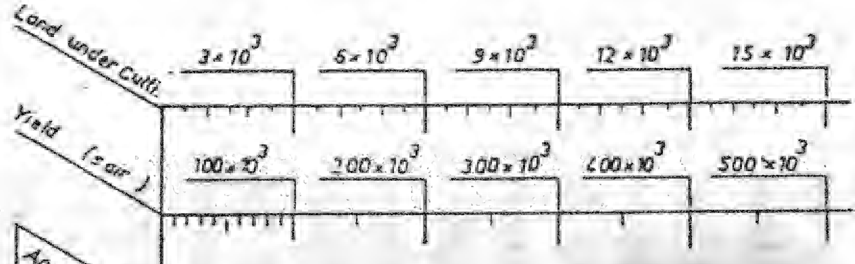
Table No. 16

	Valley's Name.	Agricultural Yields.								
		Irrigated Land		%reduction in Irrigated Land Yields.	Dry Land		%reduction in Dry Land Yields	Orchard		%reduction in Fruit Yields
		1979 (Kg)	1989 (Kg)		1979 (Kg)	1989 (Kg)		1979 (Kg)	1989 (Kg)	
1.	Angori	877,975	775,852	11,6	-	-	-	30,506	39,109	28,2*
2.	Almeto	1087,142	924,189	15,0	----	----	----	----	----	----
3.	Babah	732,809	589,925	19,5	----	----	----	91,490	91,238	0,3
4.	Bosaed.	634,970	281,190	55,7	420	----	----	5,590	1.666	70,2
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi.	524,748	422,772	19,4	----	----	----	22,628	27,692	22,4*
6.	" " Pashi.	1006,968	833,532	17,2	1,890	----	----	63,168	62,622	0,9
7.	Dahmardak	554,792	294,028	47,0	47,187	4,200	91,1	106,722	85,925	19,5
8.	Daud	1,591,772	928,746	41,7	5,390	4,200	22,0	26,306	25/86	4,3
9.	Echah	546,070	410,865	24,8	----	----	----	67,032	69,853	4,2*
10	Haider	428,750	282,513	34,1	----	----	----	6,857	1,589	76,8
11	Hotqol	1,043,392	607,542	61,8	13,370	1,953	85,4	59,150	82,152	38,9*
12	Kamarak	518,980	435,127	16,2	----	28	----	294	168	42,9
13	Khudaidad	800,499	517,699	35,3	48,524	4,914	89,9	2,422	7,266	200*
14	Loman	1,353,408	633521	53,2	25,613	3,556	86,1	11,109	2,776	75
15	Maskah	1,919,169	1,879,241	2,1	1,120	----	----	163,562	203,203	24,2*
16	Muhajeren	364,399	198,506	45,5	3,563	840	76,4	1,015	1,033	1,7*
17	Olito	697,480	613,270	12,1	16,436	6,384	61,2	343	1,239	261*
18	Pato	962,647	571,977	40,6	----	----	----	95,655	101,157	5,8*
19	Saied Ahmad	695,107	576,030	17,1	----	----	----	11,508	10,381	9,8
20	Sangemashah	3,473,757	2,919,721	15,9	1,120	840	2,4	410,984	277,736	39,4
21	Sharzaidah	698,250	598,843	14,2	64,806	3,885	94	70	574	720*
22	Shughlah	679,315	538,503	20,7	119,504	51,380	57	154	273	77,3*
23	Taberghanak	477,435	390,292	18,2	----	----	----	24,724	21,112	14,6
24	Zerak	413,560	201,929	51,1	5,194	1,673	678	3,647	2,800	23,2
	JAGHORI	22,083,394	16,423,813	25,6	354,137	80,073	77,4	1,204,935	866,779	28,1

* - The figure shows increase in the Yields.

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

JAGHORI DISTRICT



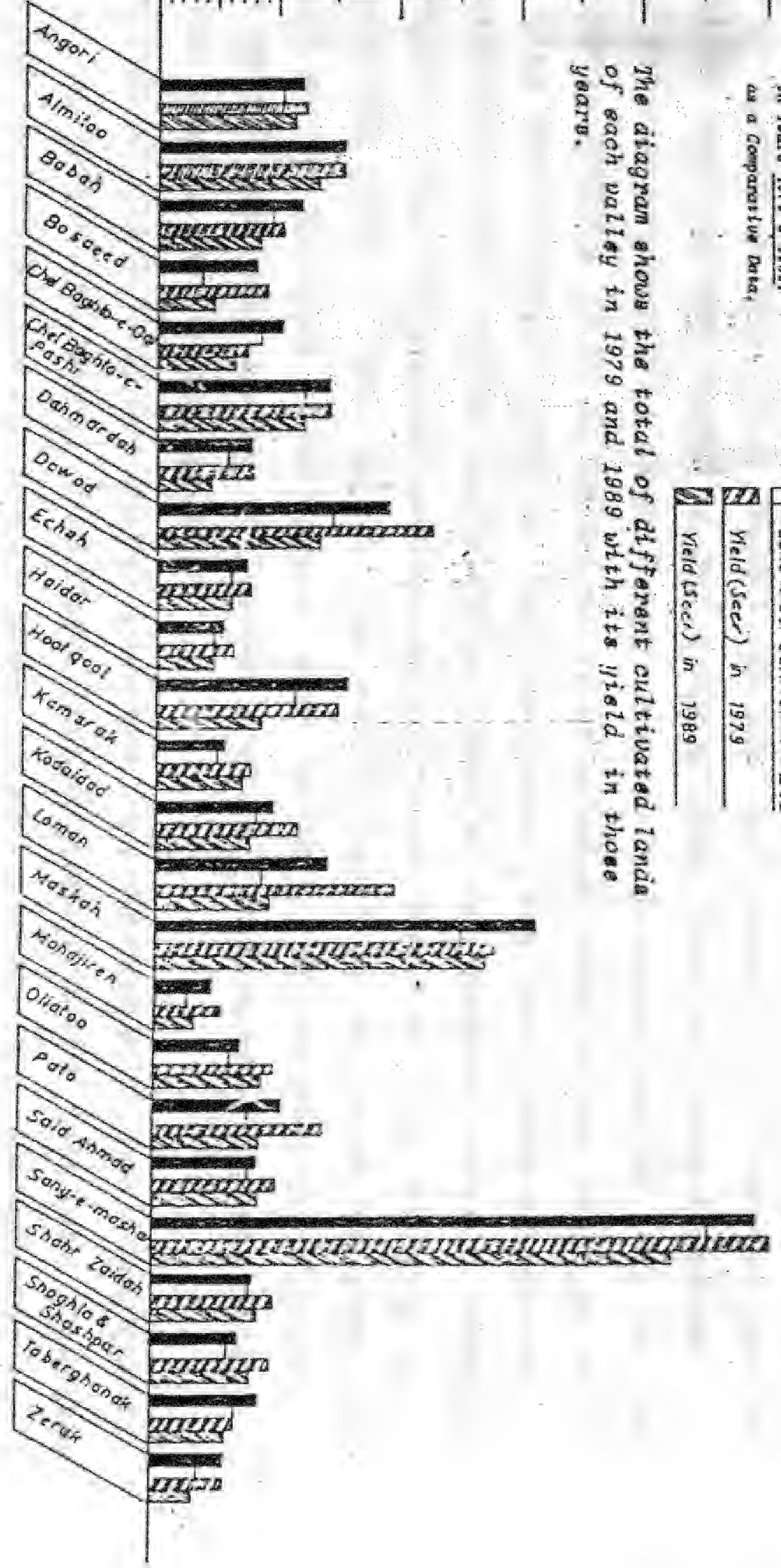


Diagram No: 15

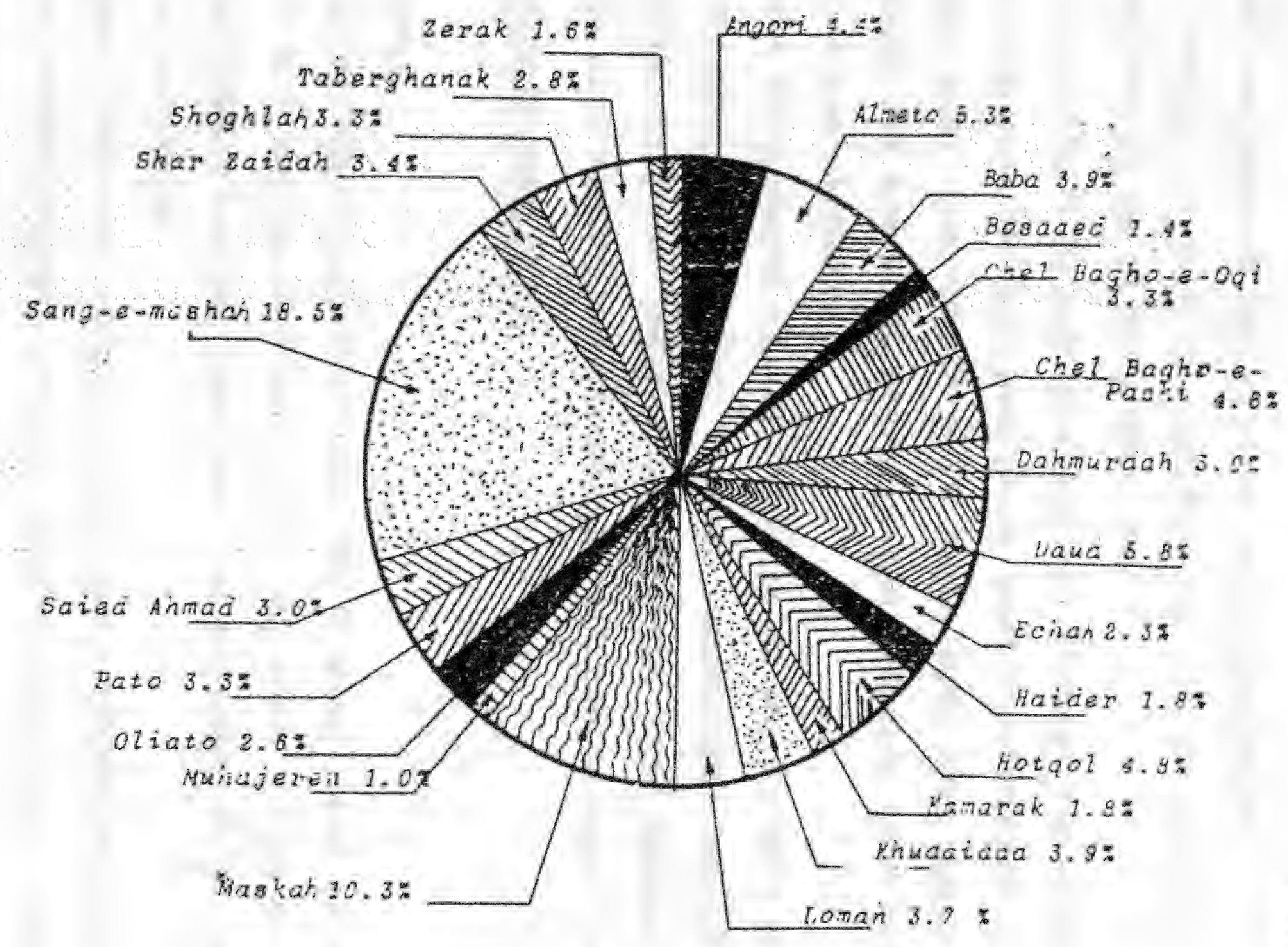
valley's Cultivating lands and their yields in Years 1979 & 1989, as a Comparative Data.

The diagram shows the total of different cultivated lands of each valley in 1979 and 1989 with its yield in those years.

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

COMPOSITION OF THE CULTIVATED LANDS OF EACH VALLEYS BY PERCENTAGE

JAGHORI DISTRICT



Diagrame No : 16

The whole diagram represent the total cultivating lands of Jaghori in 1989. Each portion presents amount of cultivating lands of specific valley.

The valley is far from the bottle front in the district and its resource in terms of irrigation water, farm power, agricultural inputs, and farm labourers was comparatively good and mainly they are more dependent on the agricultural yield rather than other sectors.
The valley dwellers are mainly focused their efforts on agricultural sector. Table No. 15 provides a comparative data on yield per hectare of different cultivated lands of each valley. The average yield of the irrigated lands is 1,488 and 1,407 kg/hectare respectivelly for the years of 1979 and 1989 the average yield per hectare of irrigated lands of the district shows a reduction of 5,4% where totally yield of total irrigated lands have shown a reduction of 25.6% against 21.4% of reduction in cultivated lands refere to table No. 14. The minimum reduction in tatal yield comes up with Maskah valley 2.1% and the maximum with Bosaaed valley of 55,7% which total yield of Bosaaed reduced to 44.3% of that in year 1979, before the war. The latest table provides data on reduction of yield of different valley on different land cultivations.
The ovarall district irrigated lands and its yield is presented in diagram No.18 which comparatively shows 11 years affect on agricultural activities.

Common Cultivated (irrigated) Cereals.

Wheat is the most popular cereals in which it makes arround 80% of the total irrigated agricultural products of the district.
Barley is the second popular but its product is not of more than 5% of the total irrigated products, lentil is the third irrigated product but not of much more use as barley.
Maize, Moshong(bean) pea and bean are also cultivating in the district, these are not so common and their products are not more. Table No. 17 provides information on the common cultivated crops and planted trees in different valleys of the district.

Common Cultivated vegetables:

Potato is the most common and productive vegetables which is cultivating too much for selling purpose. Onion and tomato are also common but the farmers are Mainly cultivating for their own use rather than selling. Recently farmers have increased cultivation of onion but it is not of such quantity to find market outside the district.
Carrot & turnip had their own value in the district some years ago when rain & snow fall were more, but during these years they lost their values and farmers get intrest much more on cultivation of onion and tomato.
Leek has its own value in the district and farmers are mainly cultivating for their own use and it is of much more use.
Cucumber, & pamkin are only for farmers use and as like other vegetables except potatos these are known as the kitchen garden products.

Table No: 17

COMMON CULTIVATED CROPS AND PLANTED TREES OF JAGHORI DISTRICT

S.No.	Valley's Name	Types of Soil	Seeds		Common Cultivated Crops and Planted Trees																																		
					Cereal Crops							Orchurds									Trees			Forage				Vegetables											
			Local	Improved	Wheat	Barely	Miaze	Pea	Lentils	Bean	Bean (Mash)	Apple	Apricot	Almond	Cherry	Grape	Peach	Walnut	Mulburry	Tser	Plane-tree	Willow	Juniper-tree	Alfafa	Clover	Shakhal	Kolol	Carrot	Cucumber	Eggplant	Leek	Mallon	Onion	Pamkin	Potato	Turnip	Spinage	Tomato	Watermallon
1.	Angori	Sandy-clay	X		1	2	4	5	3	7	5	3	1	4		5	6		6		1	2	3	2	1	3	4	6	7		8		2	3	1	4	8	5	
2.	Almetoo	″	X		1	2	4		3	5	6	3	1	4	6	7	5	8	8	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	6	7		4		2	5	1			3	
3.	Babah	″	X		1	2	3	5	4		6	3	2	4		6	5		2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	6	5	7	4		2	8	1			3	
4.	Bosaaed	″	X		1	2	3		4		5	4	1	3	9	5	6	7	2	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	7	6		5		2	3	1	7	8	4	
5.	Chil Baghto-e-Oqi	″	X		1	2	3		4		5	3	1		4		5	6	2		2	1	3	1	2	3	4	8	7		6		2	4	1	5		3	
6.	Chil Baghto-e-Pashi	″	X		1	3	4	5	2		6	4	1	3	8	7	6	5	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6		8		2	9	1	3	7	4	
7.	Dahmardah Gulzar	″	X		1	2	3	5	4	6	7	2	1	3	8	7	5	4	6	9	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	9	8	7	6		3	2	1	4	10	5	11
8.	Daud	″	X		1	2	4	5	3		5	2	1	3	8	7	5	6	4		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	8		2	3	1	6		4	
9.	Ezhah	″	X		1	2	3	5	4		6	3	1	2		6	5		4		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	7	5		6		2	8	1	3	10	4	9
10.	Haidar	″	X		1	2	5		3	6	4	1	2	4		5	6	7	3		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	8		4		2	7	1	6		3	
11.	Hotqul	″	X		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	1	3	8	6	5	7	4	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	6	5	12	8		2	7	1	9	4	3	11
12.	Kamarak	″	X		1	2					3	2	1	6			4	5	3		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6		3		2	7	1			4	
13.	Khudaidad	″	X		1	2	5		3	6	4	3	1	4	6	7	3	8	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	8	7		3		2	6	1			4	5
14.	Loman	″	X		1	2	6	5	3		4	2	1	3		5	6	7	4	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	8	6		4		2	3	1		7	5	9
15.	Naskah	″	X		1	2	3	6	4		5	3	1	2	7	6	5		4		1	[illegible]	3	1	2	3	4	6	8		3		2	4	1	7		5	9
16.	Muhajeran	″	X		1	2	6	5	3		4	2	1	4	8		5		3		1	2	3	1	2	3	4		6		4		2	3	1		5	7	
17.	Oliato	″	X		1	2		5	4	6	3	2	1	7	4			6	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	3			2		2		1	4	5	6	
18.	Pato	″	X		1	2	3	5	4	7	6	3	1	8	6	5	6	7	4	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	8	7		4		2	5	1	6		5	
19.	Sayed Ahmad	″	X		1	2	5		3		4	2	1	6	8	7	3	4	5	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	6	7		5		2	8	1	9	4	3	10
20.	Sangemashah	″	X		1	3	2	5	4	7	6	3		4	8	7	5	6	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	4		7	2		2	3	1		6	5	
21.	Sharzaidah	″	X		1	2		5	4		3	2	1	4		6	5		3	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	5		3		2	4	1	6	4		
22.	Shughlah wa Shashper	″	X		1	2			4		3	2	1	4			6	5	3		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	4			3		2	7	1	5		6	
23.	Taberghanak	″	X		1	2	3	6	4		5	4	1	8	7	6	5		2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4		2	8	1	9		[illegible]	
24.	Zerak	″	X		1	2		5	3		4	4	1	3			5		2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4		5		4		2	[illegible]	1				

Note: 1. The numbers under each specific names of Cereal, Orchurd, Tree, Forage and Vegetable are stand for teh sign of commoness of these interms of Cultivation/Plantation and production of the Items.

2. X stands for the Use of Local seeds.

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL DIFFERENT
Cultivated Lands

Jaghori District.

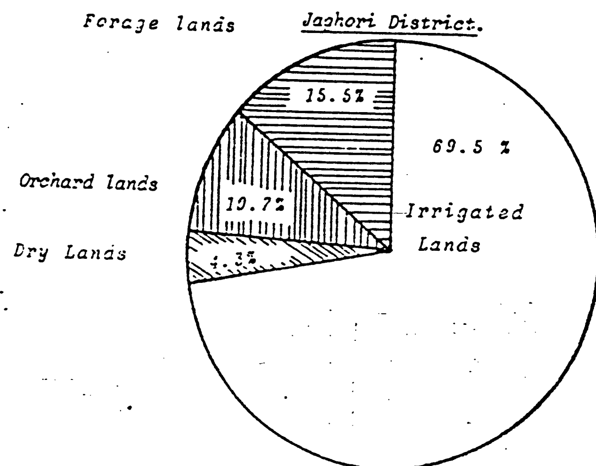
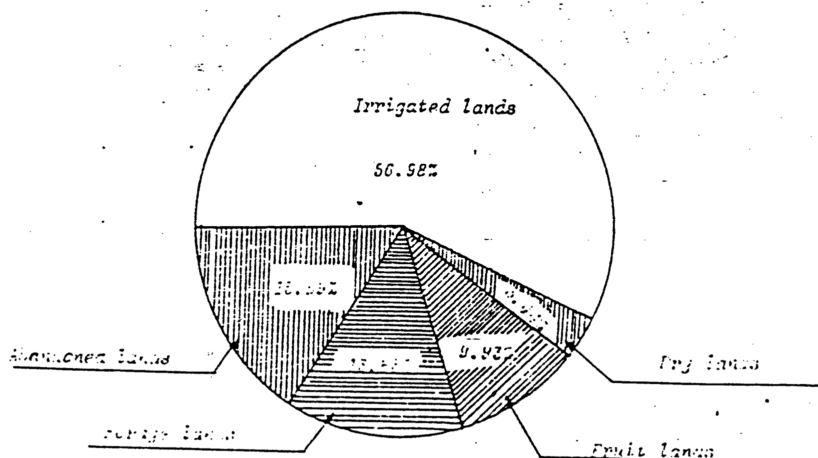
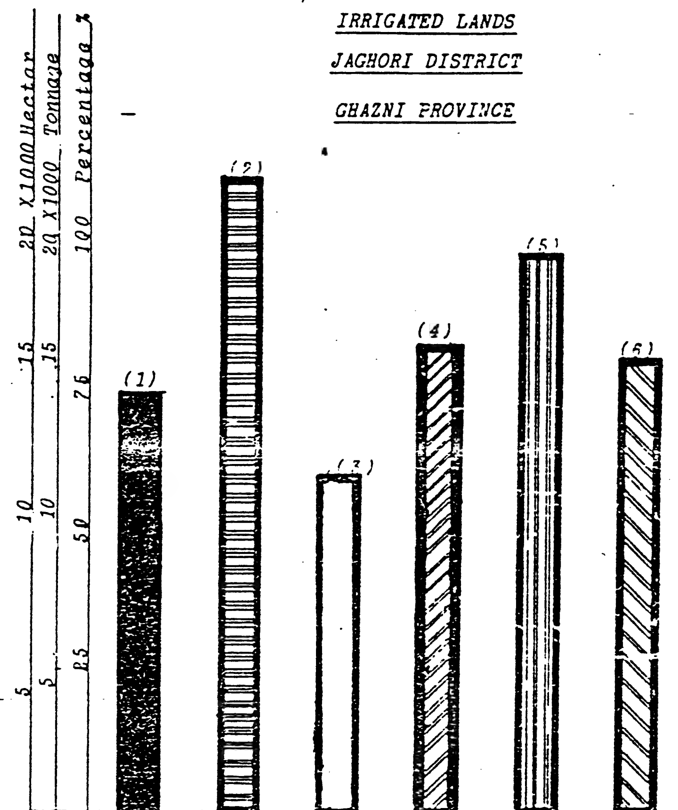


Diagramme No :17 a
The composition of lands used in 1979 before the war.
The diagrame shows that what type of cultivation and how many percentage of the lands used for the purpose.



Diagrame No :17 b
The composition of the land in 1989.

AGRICULTURE (KAG)



Irrigated Land: Jaghori district, Ghazni Province,

Diagramme No: 18

Bars Nos:

(1) -Irrigated lands under cultivation in 1979. 14,843 hectare.
(2) -Yields of cultivated lands in 1979. 22,083,4 mT.
(3) -Irrigated lands under cultivation in current year. 11,671 hectare.
(4) - Yields of irrigated lands in current year. 16,423,8 mT.
(5) - Productivity per jerrib of lands is 94.6%.
(6) - Percentage of the Irrigated lands under cultivation in current year. 78,6%.

Eggplant, watermallon, and spanage are not well introduced in the district. Spanage seems of much more introduced vegetable out of this last sets where it iscultivating in nearly 12 valleys of Jaghori.
Totally the cultivation of vegetables like cereal is decreased due to the mentioned problems, decrease in irrigation water has more effect in cultivation of vegetables.

Common diseases and pests of cereals:

Common pests and diseases of cereal crops, vegetables and orchards are tabulated in table No. 18, these are found in different valleys of Jaghori. Farmers are suffering very much of these problems.

DRY LAND

Jaghori as mentioned before is an area of hard and rocky mountains not useful for dry cultivation, Dry land and its cultivation wasn't of so valued before the war and even now farmers of a few valley's which cultivating dry lands have lost their intrest due to enormouse decrease in its yield. Dry lands cultivation in over-all valley's of the district has shown an average decrease of 10.1% in which it show that still the lands are under cultivation and decrease in quantity of lands under cultivation wasn't so much compared to irrigated lands. But the important notice on the dry lands is its productivity which from the begining of the war up to now it show an average decrease of 74.9% in its productivity per jerrib.
The yield of dry land cultivation is mainly function of snow and rain fall in the Winter and Spring which decreased these years.
Dry lands were mainly for cultivation of wheat and a little bit for pea. Pea is not common in all valleys. The data concerning dry land and its cultivation are also presented in table Nos 13-16. The average reduction in the total yield of the district is 77.4 % see table No: 16 and average reduction in the productivty per jerrib of the dry land (yield / hectare) at cur ent year is 74. 8% refer to table No. 14.

ORCHARDS:

Generally plantation of friut trees within the district are increasing since the irrigated lands start decreasing due to reduction in irrigation water and value of fruit products in market. The war situation, shortage of agricultural inputs, agrochemical, farm power & labourers and lack of marketing caused reduction in plantation rate of friut trees but still its plantation in the district level is not stopped. Although the situation wasn't the same in all valleys of the district during the war period, plantation of fruit trees continued in most valley's.
But in some valley like Hotqol the already planted fruit trees have been damaged due to enormouse reduction in irrigation water and affected war situation.

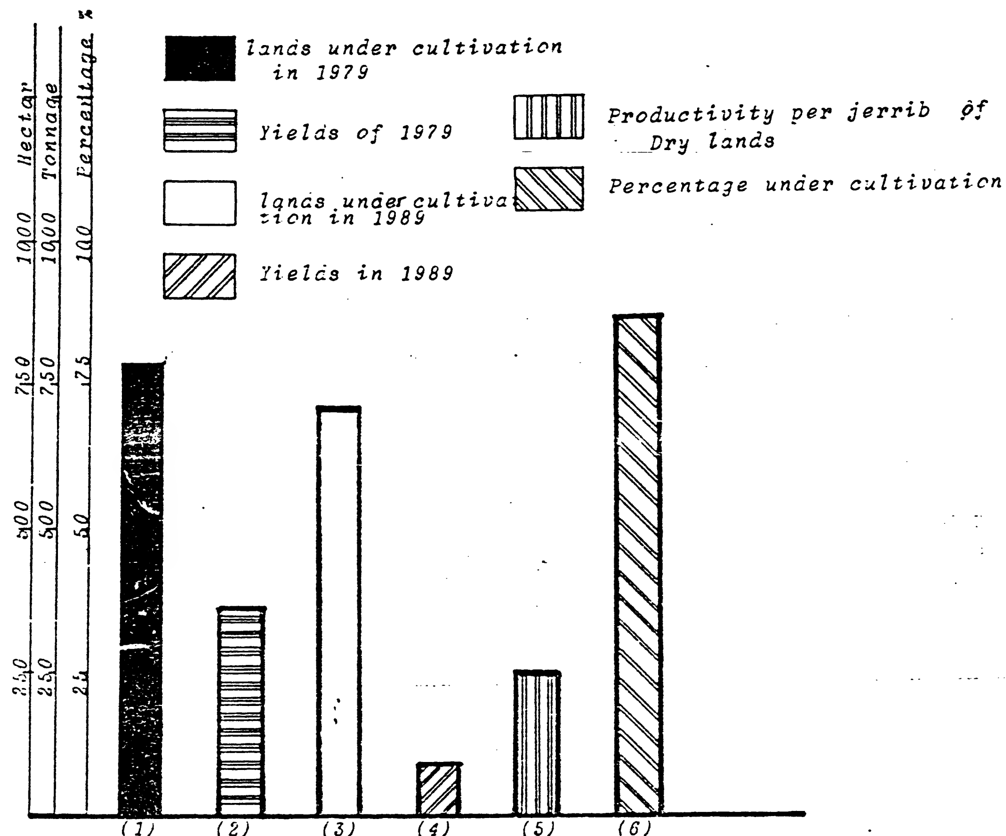
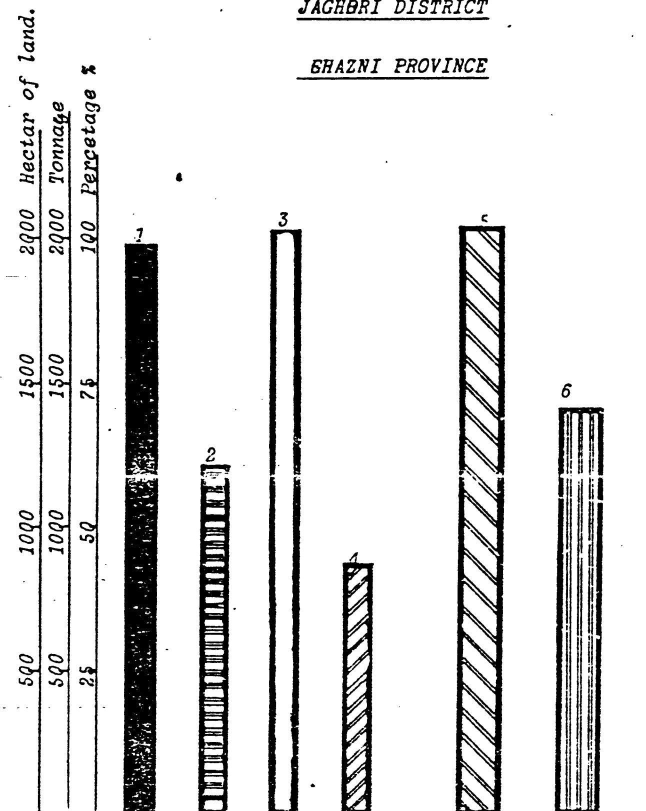


Diagram No: 19

1,- =784 hectare.
2, - -----=354 mT.
3, - -----=705 hectare.
4,- ------=80,1 mT.
5.- ------= 25,1 %
6, - ------=89,3 %.



Lands under plantation of fruit trees in Jaghori district.

The diagrame shows that the lands under plantation of fruit trees are increasing compared to 1979 and that increase is 2.1%

Orchards has shown a 29.5% reduction in its productivity per jerrib of lands planted.

Diagrame no: 20

Bar Nos:

(1) - Fruit trees planted lands in 1979. - 1,993 hectare
(2) - Fruit trees yields in 1979. - 1,250 MT.
(3) - Fruit trees planted lands in current year. - 2,034 hectare
(4) - Fruit trees yields in current year. - 867 mT
(5) -Percentage of lands under plantation of fruit trees at present.- 102,1%
(6) -Productivity per jerrib of planted lands is 70.5%

TABLE NO: 18

COMMON AGRICULTURAL DISEASE AND PEST OF DIFFERENT JAGHORI DISTRICT.

S.no	VALLEY	Cereal Crops						Fruit.								Forage+Vegetable								Land Preparation bY			Agricultural Problems.							
		Diseases			Pests			Disease			Pests					Disease			Pests															
		Ustilago tritici	Tilletia caries	Stem Rust	gall Nematode	Army worm	Wheat aphids	Apple Scab	Mildew	Fire blight	Tent Caterpillar	San Jose Scale	Peach fruit fly	Mouse	Apple wooly	Leaf spot	Potato blight	Gray mould	black aphid	Green aphid	Onion fly	Lice	Mouse	Tractor	Oxen	Manuol	Water Shortage	Agr. Chem. "	Fertelizer	Lack of Imp. Sead	Weeds Problem	Oxen Problems	Tractor "	Farm Implements
1.	Anjori	1	2	3	1	2	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.	Almeto	1	2	3	.	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.	Babah	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2		3	1	2	4	5	2	1	3	5	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.	Bosaaed	.	.	.	1	2		1	.	2	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	3	4	5	1	3	2	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.	Chelbaghto-e-Oqi	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	.	4	3	2	1	3	3	5	4	2	1	0	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6.	" " Pashi	1	2	3				1	.	2	2	1	3	5	4	1	2	3	5	3	2	1	4	0	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7.	Dehmardah Gilzar	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	6	5	1	2	3	5.	6.	3	1	2	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8.	Daud	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9.	Echa	1	2	3	1	2		1	2	3	3	1	2	4	5	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10.	Haider	1	2	3	1			1	2		1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11.	Hootqol	2	1	3				1			3	1	2	,	4	2	1	3	5	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12.	Kamarak	1	2	3				1			2	1	3	4	5	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	5	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
13.	khodaidad	1	2	3	2	1		1			1	3	2	4	5	1	2		5	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
14.	Loman	1	2	3				1	2	3	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
15.	Maskah	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	4	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
16.	Muhajeren	1	2	3				1			2	1	3	5	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	5	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17.	Oliato	1	1	1				1	2	5	3	4	2	1.	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
18.	Pato	1	1	2				1	2	3	3	2	1	5	4	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
19.	Saeed Ahmad	1	1	1				1			2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20.	Sangemashah.	1	1	1		2	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	4	5	4	2	5	3	6	1	7	3	1	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
21.	Shazaidah	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	5	3	1	2	5	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22.	Shoghla+Shashper	1	2					1			1	2	3	.	.	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23.	Taberghanak	1	2	3				1			1	2	3	.	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	3	3	1	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
24.	Zerak	1	2	3				1			2	1	3	.	4	1	.	.	4	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

NOTE; The numbers in the table stand for the degree of commonness of the pest & diseases.
X- stands for presence of problem.

Valleys which show reduction in planted fruit trees lands were mainly used as a battle areas. Trees have been cut and used for heating by fighters. Hotqol valley was an exception among these valleys and its reduction is mainly due to shortage of irrigated water. The planted trees were abandoned and has been used for heating and cooking.

The lands under plantation of fruit trees have shown a decrease of 48.6% where irrigated lands of the valley decreased to 67.1%. (Hotqol)

Plantation of friut trees started nearly some thirty to thirty five years age in the district, and between years of 1975 to 1980 it has shown a greater rate in all valleys of the district where before and after this period it wasn't so. Valleys have more planted fruit trees are Sangemashah at the top, Maskah second and Hotqol the third, at current year.

The plantation rate in the first valley is 2.2% second 17.4% where the third has a destruction of 48.6% in the established farms. The maximum plantation of fruit trees is found in valley of Muhajeren in which it show an increase of 177.1% in planted land within the war years. Hotqol valley beside destruction in its orchards, have shown the maximum productivity per jerrib in its production of fruit. This shows that reduction in lands to be cultivated made the farmers to focuse their efforts on increasing yield per jerrib rather than increasing the cultivation of land.

Generally orchards of the district are young enough and their productivity per unit land is not much to show an increase of so at the district level. Valleys have old trees shown increase in its yield, but these are not too much to change the position of district in regards of fruit products. Farmers of district in general are happy of the yield of orchards, compared to the reduction in the total agricultural products.

Common Planted Fruit trees:

Common planted fruit trees of district are presented here in the sequence of its common use are taken from table No: 17.

1. Apricot introduced long time ago and all farmers are well familiar with it.
2. Mulburry is also a well introduced fruit tree where nearly in all valley can be found.
3. Apple is not old as mulburry, but since its value and inportantanc is dis-covered by farmers. It is planted nearly in all valley of the district. Farmers are more intrested to plant apple rather than planting grape or mulburry.
4. Almond is an old fruit tree in the district, but due to its growing and yield behave it is not planted in all valleys.
5. Peach is young as apple but it is not much more introduced and planted in the district as apple.
6. Grape is also young as apple but it is not commonly planted in all valleys of the district. Grape is mainly planted in the center of the district and farmers are more familiar with it.

7. Presently a few years before the war cheery introduced in the center of the district and it is young enough.
8. Pea is introduced in a few valleys of district and it is not popularized as cheery.

TREES AND FOREST:

Wild trees have been finished by dwellers as firewood for heating and cooking long time ago and now the dwellers are cutting planted trees for heating and cooking.
No other source is discovered to replace cutting of trees as firewood. Valleys of district have lost their greenish and the weather is also changed . Drough is a vital problem, snow & rain fall has decreased. Obviousely the poor farmers are using bushes for their heating and cooking purpose, but unfortunately recently they don't have it enough.

Planted Trees:

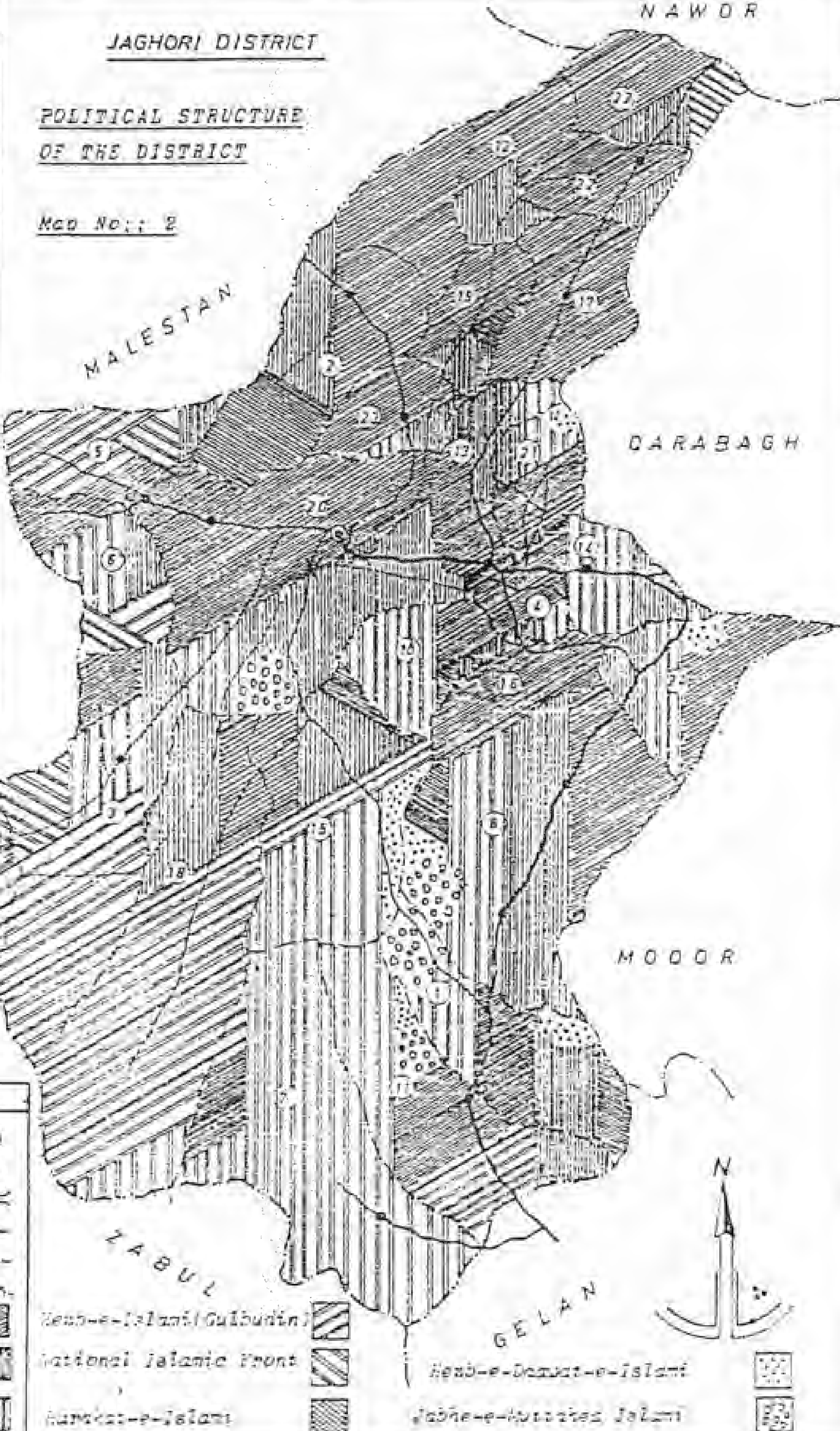
Plane willow and juniper trees are common and found in veery valley of district. Plane trees are of more use in contruction, but willow and juniper trees are often used for heating. Tree branches are cutting every year and mostly use for burning.

Common Diseases and pests of Orchards and planted trees.

Apple scab is found as of common disease all over the district but mildew and fire blight are also found in most valleys. Disease and pests found in each valley is marked by a number in table No: 18. The number represent its degree of commonness.
Orchards are mainly suffering of apple scab and san jose scale.

FORAGE:

Forage has its own value and role in the rural life of dwellers, for the purpose of keeping livestocks.
Diagram 17a, & 17b provide a comparative data on the composition of lands under different types of cultivation in years 1979 & 1989. Forage occupied 15.5% of the total district's cultivation lands in year 1979 and 18.6% in current year 1989.
Livestocks in the sence of a support to the agricultural activities, provision of food and financial income for the farmers has a good value in ich farmers allocating a specific amount of lands for keeping of them. Willd grass as a funtion of snow and rain fall are drying at the early days of Spring in most valley's, livestocks become dependent of forage. Forage cultivation is not decreased too much at the district level. It has shown only 1.6% reduction.



Ethnic Group (KAC)

1. Angori
2. Almitoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saeed
5. Chel Baghto-e-Oqi
6. Chel Baghto-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawoo
9. Eiha
10. Haidar
11. Hootqol
12. Kamaruk
13. Khudadad
14. Leman
15. Maske
16. Mohajiren
17. Qilatoo
18. Pata
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sung-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaidah
22. Shoghla & Shashpar
23. Tozeryhchak
24. Zerak

Jaghori District

Ghazni Province

ETHNIC GROUP OF THE DISTRICT

MALESTAN

NAWOR

CARABAGH

MOQOR

GELAN

ZABUL

N

Legend

Dist Center

Bazaar

Bridge

Main Road

Valley Bound Line

Stream/River

ATTA

GARRY

BAGHCHARY

YAZDARY

SADAT

Map No: 3

Common cultivated Forage:

1. *Alfafa is the most common and well introduced forage where it is cultivated throughout the district and in a large quantity it has been piling for Winter of livestocks.*
2. *Clover is also common but it is using only in Summer time as fresh fooder for cattles.*
3. *Shakhal (kind of bean) is also common and mainly it is cultivating after wheat harvest to be a fresh fooder after clover in fall Season.*
4. *Kolol another type of bean ia a little bit cultivated as fooder.*

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS:

The present agricultural inputs are of low quality and less quantity and not suitable for progress and developing of agricultural sector.

Seeds:

Afghan government before the war had an office in the district where they were in process of introducting improved wheat and vegetable seeds , but the programme didn't get success. The present cultivated seeds are of local type where no changes have been brought to, agricultural farmes have been taken under attack of different disease and pests. Seeds are in loss of their ressistance, and farmers are faced many problems. It strongly requires to be changed. Multiplication of new improved wheat seeds is an urgent need, and advise must be provided for the farmers.

Fertelizer:

Obuiously farmers are using animal manure, DAP & Urea fertelizers.

Animal Manure:

Traditionally farmers are using animal Manure in their farms (irrigated lands) Animal manure is storing in open air where its main nutrition is scaping to the air in the time of storing and a few is remaining. No practical advise is given to farmers on how to store the manure. Animal manure is found most useful and suitable for farms and farmers are happy to use it with chemical fertelizer . Because it loses the soil and makes growing easier, while the chemical one is stimulati-ng the lands to provide much more nutrition to plant. This is found dangerous to the land and farmers aren't using chemical fertelizer alone.

Chemical Fertelizer:

Chemical Fertelizer is introduced in the decade of 70 in the area where now all farmers are using and know about its adnuantage and disadvange. It is found short with a high price, which increased the input cost much more. The majority of the farmers may not purchase or if some do they aren't able to do all their requirements.

Agrochemicals:

Over three months of interview and observation of farming activities throughout the district, it is found that the use of agrochemicals is rare. Obviously basaar having agrochemical for sale is far away from most of the valleys of the district and it is not at hand everywhere. Second chemical is not well introduced and farmers didn't have knowledge of what, when, where and how to use it. Third, no agronomist is available to advise farmers on their problems.

Credit and Assistance:

An agricultural bank was established before the war in Afghan Capital, but the banking system wasn't developed in the country and Jaghori wasn't provided of such asystem. No credit was given to farmers before the war, Aid agencies were forgotten them and recently two agencies started support activities in the area. The support itself has a strong voice in Peshawer and aid agencies could distribute such assistance in countrywide districts which in practice the objective of support may not be more or less of that 'support for the sake of support'.
In most of the areas needs haven't met and supports aren't provided exactly to those who are entitled.
Agricultural support were began first by ARC for the center of the district and recently SCA is also came on the ground and providing a drop as well as ARC on the river of needs and requirements.
There was logistical problem for transportation of improved wheat seeds and its multiplication isn't started yet.

OTHER INPUTS:
Competent Farmers:

Actually the war affected situation, reduction in irrigation water, and in agricultural inputs caused reduction in agricultural activities and its yield. When agricultural yield reduced and needs were not provided by the products of lands, farmers were made to leave farming activities and get to work as simple lobourer in other places. Farming activities are in lack of competent farmers and rehabilitation of agricultural sector requires support programme for competent farmers to come back in farm activities.

Trained Staff:

Actually the district have enough qualified and experienced staff in which non of Hazarah districts have so, but the district problems is that there is no unified and coordinated plan to make use these in the direction of developing and progressing agricultural sector and decrease the dependency of the district from outside. The district has enough trained staff in Agricultural sector.

FARM POWER:

Farm labourers:

Farm labourers are found of two types of family, & hired labourers. Exact data on the numbers of hired and family labourers is not collected and it wasn't in the capacity of this programme, but it is found totally that at present farm labourers are not enough and the area is faced shortage. Labourer deficit is mainly due to reduction in agricultural yield and war affected situation. It is found that most of the farmers owning less land don't work on their own farm and asking some one else for share work. One family farmer may work on two or more family's farms.

Draught Oxen:

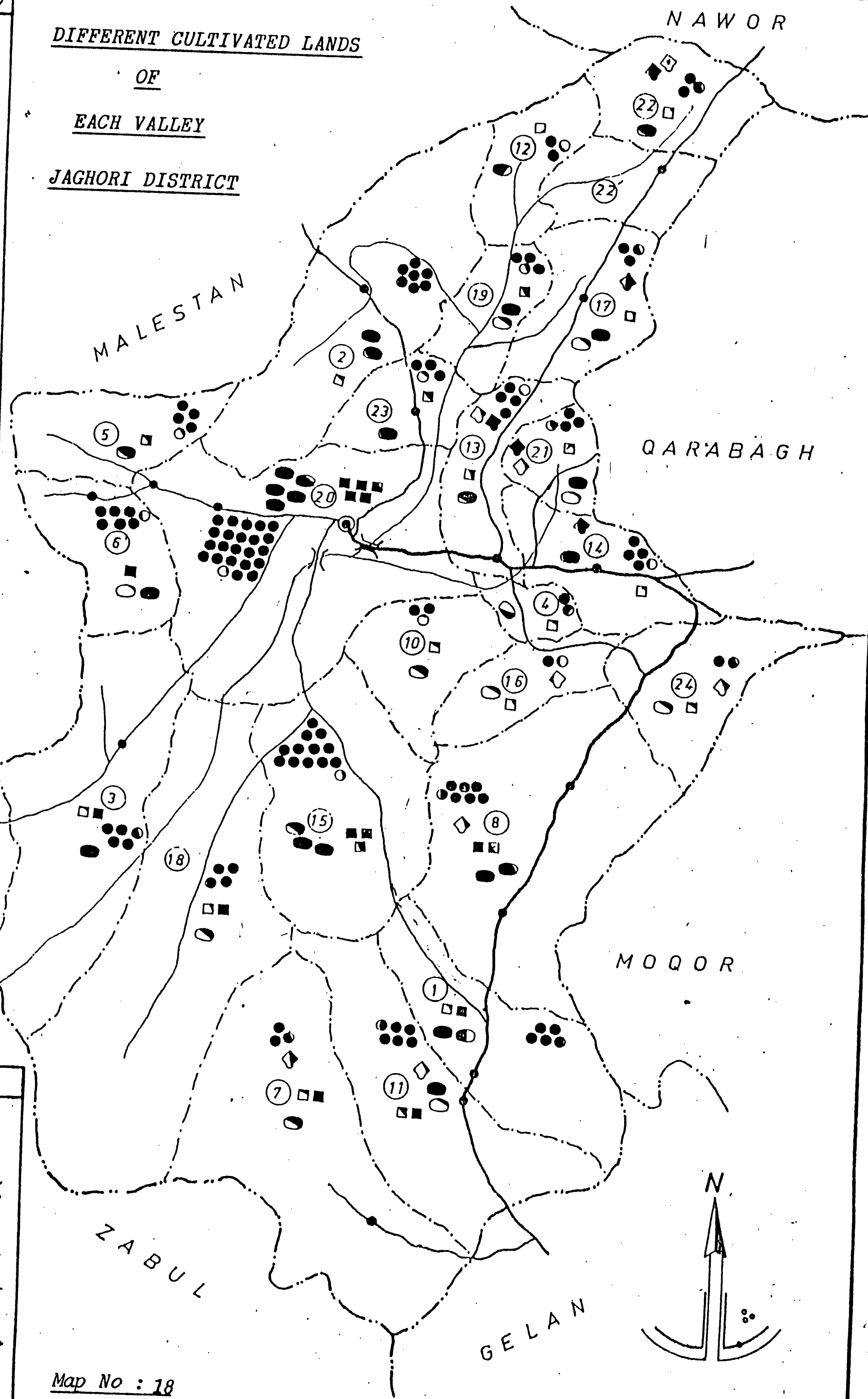
Draught Oxen had a vital value in land preparation and threshing of harvest in years before the war, beside an enormouse decrease in its number in the years of war still it has its role in the rural valleys of Jaghori. Unfortunately statistics of draught oxen before the war is not taken. But anyhow generally it was found that most of the families who had a pair of oxen before the war, some of them may have one single at present. This is mainly due to reduction in agricultural land and its yield.

Tractor:

Tractor as a form power and transportation means has opened its way in farm activities, driving floor mills, and transporting of materails, not in a reguler agricultural programme during the last ten- fiften years in Jaghori. Tractor has not been used in activities other than mentioned . The farm activities of which tractor has been used are ploughing, farm leveling & threshing of harvest. Statistical data on the number of tractor is not gathered. The interviewed farmers have mentioned of hiring tractor for ploughing and land leveling purpose rather than threshing of harvest.

LAND PREPARATION:

Actually the situation concerning land preparation is not in a position to say that the agricultural activities have been passed specific peroid and reached to another. The farming activities still have its basic traditional colour and farm as well as something of the modern time of which totally it is a function of economical position of the land owner and geographical structure of the valley in which land is located in , manual land preparation is common as well as draught oxen and tractor. Table No. 17. Provide a rough information on different methods of land preparation.


AGRICULTURE(KAG)
1 Angori
2. Almitoo
3. Baba
4. Bo Saaed
5. Chel Baghlo-e-Oqi
6. Chel Baghlo-e-Pashi
7. Dahmurdah
8. Dawod
9. Echa
10 Haidar
11. Hootqol
12. Kamaruk
13. Khudaidad
14. Loman
15. Maska
16. Mohajiren
17. Oliatoo
18. Pato
19. Saied Ahmad
20. Sang-e-masha
21. Shahr Zaidah
22. Shoghla & Shashpar
23. Tuberghanak
24. Zerak
DIFFERENT CULTIVATED LANDS
OF
EACH VALLEY
JAGHORI DISTRICT
NAWOR
MALESTAN
QARABAGH
MOQOR
ZABUL
GELAN
N
Legend:
Dist. Center
Bazaar
Bridge
Main Road
Valley Bound Line
Stream/River
Irrigated Lands in 1989 Each 100 Hectar
Dry Lands in 1989 Each 100 Hectar
Fruit Land 1989 Each 100 Hectar
Forage Land 1989 Each 100 Hectar
Map No : 18

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

AVERAGE CULTIVATED LANDS PER DWELLERS FAMILY
of
Jaghori District
in
Year 1989.

Table No: 19

	Valley's Name.	No. of farmer family.	Irrig. Jerrib	Dry Jerrib	Orchard Jerrib	Forage Jerrib	Total. Lan Jerrib.
1.	Angori	676	3.60	---------	0.85	1.11	5.56
2.	Almeto	915	3.78	---------	0.18	1.06	5.02
3.	Babah	627	3.67	---------	0.90	0.80	5.37
4.	Bosaaed	233	3.86	---------	0.45	0.72	5.03
5.	ChilBoghto-e- Oqi	378	5.80	---------	0.71	0.99	7.50
6.	" " Pashi	869	3.58	---------	0.58	0.60	4.76
7.	Dahmurdah	531	2.71	0.39	1.10	0.65	1.85
8.	Daud	861	3.85	0.12	0.69	1.09	5.75
9.	Echah	483	2.98	---------	0.95	0.80	5.73
10	Haider	304	3.75	---------	0.52	0.83	5.10
11	Hotqol	852	3.29	0.06	0.86	0.68	4.89
12	Kamarak	538	2.07	---------	0.15	0.66	2.88
13	Khudaidad	660	3.09	0.96	0.31	0.68	5.04
14	Loman	604	3.61	0.73	0.21	0.75	5.30
15	Maskah	1613	3.83	---------	0.82	0.83	5.48
16	Muhajeren	166	3.68	0.16	0.58	0.79	5.21
17	Olito	474	2.03	0.54	0.11	0.99	3.67
18	Pato	618	3.21	---------	0.98	0.47	4.66
19	Saied Ahmad	750	2.26	---------	0.35	0.87	3.48
20	Sangemashah	2578	4.32	0.01	0.93	0.93	6.19
21.	Sharzaidah	527	3.30	1.13	0.09	1.04	5.56
22.	Shughlah	628	2.22	1.56	0.05	0.70	4.53
23.	Taberghanak	437	3.63	---------	0.76	1.09	5.48
24.	Zerak	232	3.93	0.53	0.66	0.77	5.89
	JAGHORI.	16,554	3.52	0.21	0.62	0.85	5.20

REHABILITATION LANDS
OF
JAGHORI DISTRICT.

TABLE No: 20

	VALLEY.	Lands can be Rehabilitated By; (Hectare).				
		Repairing of existing irrigation source.	Extension of existing irrigation system.		Establishment of new irrigation system.	
			Kareze	Spring River	Well/ Kareze	Orhud/ Shajoy.
1.	Angori	60.2	317.8			
2.	Almeto	17.4	24	75.8		10
3.	Baba	148.1				176
4.	Bosaaed	273.3	204.6			
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi	128	81			
6.	" " Pashi	120	175			
7.	Dahmardah	137	178	26	600	
8.	Daud	245	140		50	
9.	Echah	142	59			
10.	Haider	47				
11.	Hotqol	418	409	130		
12.	Kamarak	13		51		
13.	Khudaidad	73	168	830		
14.	Loman	339	176.6	88		
15.	Maskah	331	286			
16.	Muhajeren	93	70			
17.	Oliato	40	9.8	39		
18.	Pato	151	13			
19.	Said Ahmad	5	53	24		60
20.	Sangemashah	214	191.8	79.6	80	60
21.	Sharzaidah	11	95	8		40
22.	Shoghlah	46	40.4	1221.4		
23.	Taberghanak	90	15			
24.	Zerak	127	634		60	
	JAGHORI	3,269	3,341	2,572.8	790	346

Mannual:

This method is mostly used in small plots where ploughing by draught oxen isn't posible, kitchen garden which is small in size, and small mountain side located plots are prepared by this method. Small farmers (owning less land) which can not hire draught oxen use manual preparation of land. It is obvious that beside manual preparation of land most of the farming activities in the district are done manually and still it is too far of having mechanization system.

Draught Oxen:

Draught oxen as mentioned before still has its value in land preparation and still is an important farm power.

Machinary:

Tractor as a primary symbol of mechanization of agricultural sector still didn't replace the manual and oxen land preparation. Mountainous valleys still couln't use it.

QARABAGH:

Statistical data concerning agriculture of the district are t bulated in table nos. 21- 28.

IRRIGATED LANDS:

The productivity of irrigated land in general here is more than Jaghori(refer to tables No: 13-25). The average productivity of irrigated land in Jaghori is 1,407 while it is 1,574kg/jerrib of land. here.
The district is divided into two parts of mountainous valleys and plain area. Often plain area has more land and less water. lands are cultivating once every two year, (Seasonal while mountainous valley cultivating each year.)
Crop ratation in both district is found rare in all plots owning by farmers, become of cold climate. Clover is the only fooder which is used for crop ratation. Since its cultivation is not much to be used widly for crop rotation. Plots are mostly using for wheat cultivation.

Common Cereal Cultivation:

Wheat makes almost 80% of the irrigated production. Barely cultivation is also popular for fooder of livestocks. Moshong cultivation is too rare. Soyabean is found only in a few kitchen garden, not of popular cultivation.

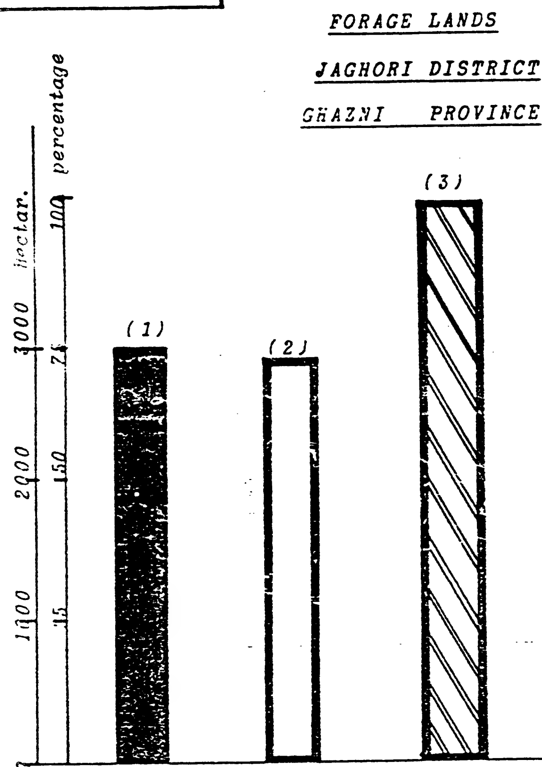
Vegetables:

The situation regarding vegetable cultivation is some-how the same as Jaghori, but here its production is mainly for own use not for sale. Because a heavy war

FORAGE LANDS

JAGHORI DISTRICT

GHAZNI PROVINCE



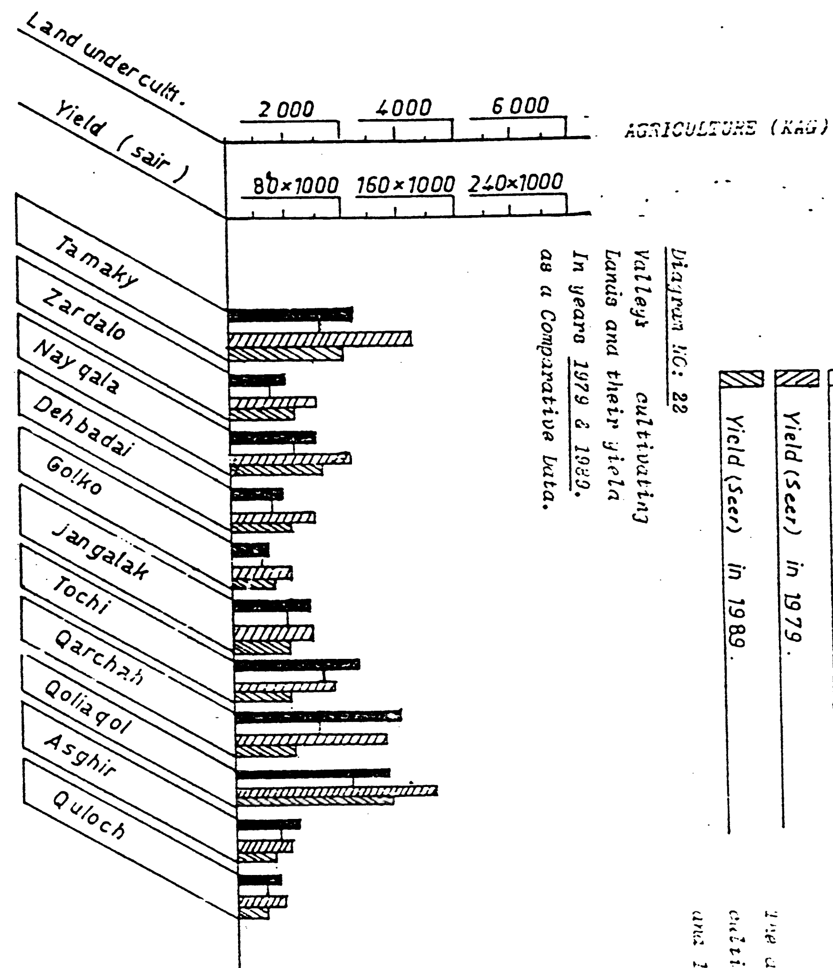
FORAGE LANDS
JAGHORI DISTRICT, GHAZNI PROVINCE.

Diagrame:No :21

(1). Forage lands in 1979, before the war 14319.75 Jerrib Equivalent to 2,864 Hectar.

(2). Forage lands used in 1989, 14,095.5 Jerrib equivalent to 2,819 Hectar.

(3) Percentage of the lands under cultivation of foarage 98.4%



AGRICULTURE (KAG)

NO: 21

Comparitive Data on different Cultivated Lands

Qarabagh District

S.no	VALLEY	(HECTARE)										Composition of each Valley in terms of Total Lande of the District.	
		Irrigated		Dry		Orchard		Forage		Total			
		1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989
1.	Tamaki	432,6	316	388,4	10,2	7,2	11,9	111,4	85,6	939.6	423,7	13.2	11.8
2.	Zardalo	186,6	139,6	449,8	-	12,5	11,8	-	-	648,9	151,4	9. 2	4. 2
3.	Naiqala	299,2	22,5	360	4	12,5	9	.	.	671,7	233,5	9. 4	6. 4
4.	Deh Badai	167,8	129,5	25	.	.	.	.	.	192,8	129,5	2. 5	3. 6
5.	Gulkoh	130,9	99,4	606		7,3	6,1	.		744,2	105,5	10.4	2. 9
6.	Jangalak	384	274.5	88.9	7	28.3	27	115.2	121	616.4	429.5	8.0	11.8
7.	Tochi + Ahen	476,1	329,3	.	.	1,1	7,9	27,1	22,2	507,3	359,4	7.1	9.9
8.	Qaracha	595	292,8			20	23,5	119,7	65,6	734,7	381,9	10.3	10.5
9.	Asgher	220.9	154.1	160.2	107	13	9.7	35.8	27.1	429.9	297.9	8.0	8.2
10.	Qoluch	140.1	94.8	-	-	-	1	30.5	20	170.6	115.8	2. 2	3.2
11.	Qoliaqol	542.1	412.3	5195	222.5	160.5	195.5	136	138	1,358.1	998.4	19.2	27.5
	TOTAL	3,575.5	2,462.8	2,597.8	380.6	265.4	303.4	575.7	479.5	7.014.2	3.626.5	1.00	1.00

PERCENTAGE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY
PER JERRIB OF DIFFERENT LANDS
OF
QARABAGH DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

TABLE NO: 22

	VALLEY	DIFFERENT CULTIVATED LANDS.						
		IRRIGATED		DRY		ORCHARD		FORAGE
		Cultivar %	Producti- %	Cult. %	Prod. %	Cult. %	Prod. %	Cult. %
1.	Tamaki	73	84,0	2,6	76,8	165	10,2	77
2.	Zaraalo	75	93,2	-	0	9.4	101.4	-0
3.	Naiqala	74	103,3	1,1	52.3	7 4	103,1	-0
4.	Deh Badai	77	94,6	-	-	-		
5.	Golko	76	97.4	-	-	84	115,6	
6.	Jangalak	76	98.9	7.8	6.29	95.4	95.6	105
7.	Tochi + Ahen	69	84.7			193	110.0	82
8.	Qaracha	49	83.3			117	61,5	55
9.	Asgher	69,8	97.2	66.8	67	74.6	76.3	75.7
10.	Qoluch	67,7	87,9					65,6
11.	Qoliaqol	76,1	103,7	18.6	67,8	122	91.6	101.5
	Avraje	68.9	95.9	14.7	27.7	114.3	79.3	83.3

Note; Cult. = CultivaTION PERCENTAGE.
Product. %= Productivity percentage

$$= \frac{\text{Yield per jerrib of lands in year 89}}{\text{Yield per jerrib of land in year 79}} \times (100)$$

Agheri's situation interms of health is not too bad compared to other districts of Hazarahjat, because the district has some doctors and nurses and a little support has been received in this sector, but unfortunately the aids and assistances were not had an organization. Generally it is some-how the same as the business of traders.

Shelter:

Shelter is not a major problem of the dwellers of the district because the destruction has been repaired in some extend on the time. It was unbelivable for the dwellers that foreigners will support them. But still some destroyed houses not repaired.

Road:

The roads within the district are found in very bad condition in which in some sections it is mine burried. Vehicles can not travel more than 20 km/ hrs. and practically in many places it is too difficult for vehicles to cross each other. Mostly crossing requires stopping of one till the other passes the place. The road repairing and its function such as culvert, drainage, retaining wall and brideges construction stands of the 2nd priority after irrigation & agriculture sectore.

Mines:

Two battle fronts were found, one is located in the heart of the district (Kotale-Lomon) and the other is somehow a few Km out of the border of the district, but mainly it is a danger for passengers whome crossing the road toward the district. The second mine field is the Tangi Lashkarai located in Gilan Sub-district of Ghazni province. These mine fields have been lost many life and still remained as a sign of danger for the people and livestocks passing them, besides of many efforts have been taken place for the demining.

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS:

Agheri in general is a mountaineous area where the dwellers are living in valleys in which agricultural lands have been made by hands and simple tools through years of heavy and contineous efforts. Agricultural yield of the district wasn't enough for the population before the war and the district wasn't completely dependent of the agricultural yield. Labour marketing was also a part of the economical income of the district but not as much as now it is becoming equal to the agricultural yield. Agricultural yield is the largest part of the dwellers income, but unfortunately during these 11 years beside a heavy impact of war the growth of population seems very high of about 25% against an agricultural yield reduction of about 25%.
The district has a great potential in agricultural sectors, which in future can be rehabilitated. Karez is the main irrigation source in the district and it is of more use in the Southern of the district. Lands can be rehabilitated if more Karez or open well with other water lifting system could be dug.
Tube well will not in the benefit of the area due to use of Karez.

TABLE NO: 28

COMMON AGRICULTURAL DISEASES AND PESTS OF DIFFERENT CULTIVATION [illegible] DISTRICT.

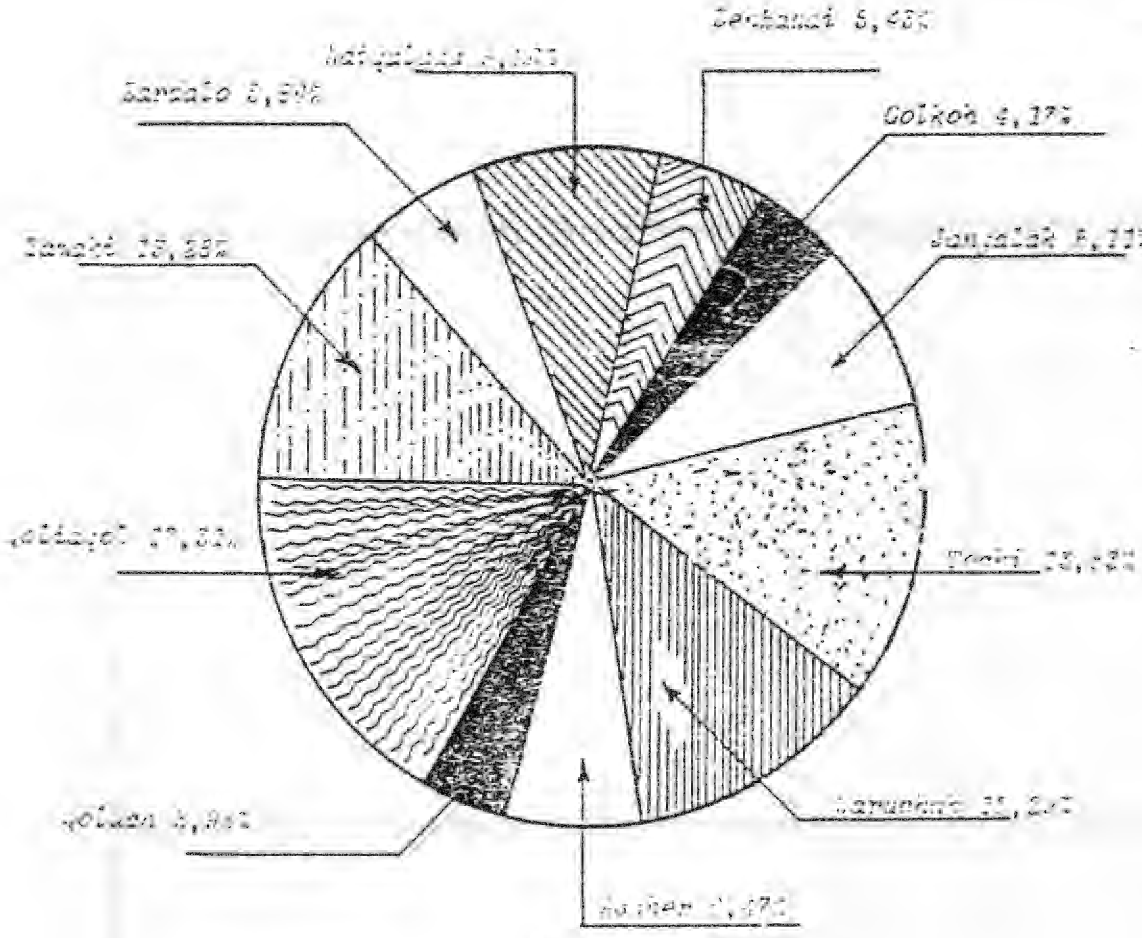
S.no	VALLEY	Cereal Crops						FRUIT								Forage+Vegetable								Land Preparation by										
		Disease			Pests			Disease			Pests					Disease			Pests															
		Ustilago Tritici	Tilletia Caries	Stem Rust	Gall Nematode	Army Worm	Wheat Aphis	Apple Scab	Mildew	Fire Blight	Tent Caterpillar	San Jose Scale	Peach Fruit fly	Mouse	Apple Wooly	Leaf Spot	Potato Blight	Gray Mould	Black Aphids	Green Aphids	Onion Fly	Lice	Mouse	Tractor	Oxen	Manual	Water Shortage	Agro. Chemical "	Fertilizer	Lack of Impr. Seeds	Weeds Problems	[illegible] Problems	Tractor	Farm Implements
1.	Tanaki	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3	2	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	1	5	5	4	1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Baradalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Natgala	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3	[illegible]	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	Denbadai	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	Golkoh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	Jangtak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	Doani	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	Garzamai	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	Kagner	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	Qaluch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	Galibaql	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: Manual land preparation is used only for kitchen garden.

2. The numbers in the table stand for the degree of commonness of pests and diseases.

3- Stands for presence of problem.

AGRICULTURE(RAG) COMPOSITION OF THE CULTIVATED LANDS OF EACH VALLEYS BY PERCENTAGE QARABAGH DISTRICT;



AGRICULTURE (RAG) COMPOSITION OF TOTAL DIFFERENT CULTIVATED LANDS

QARABAGH DISTRICT

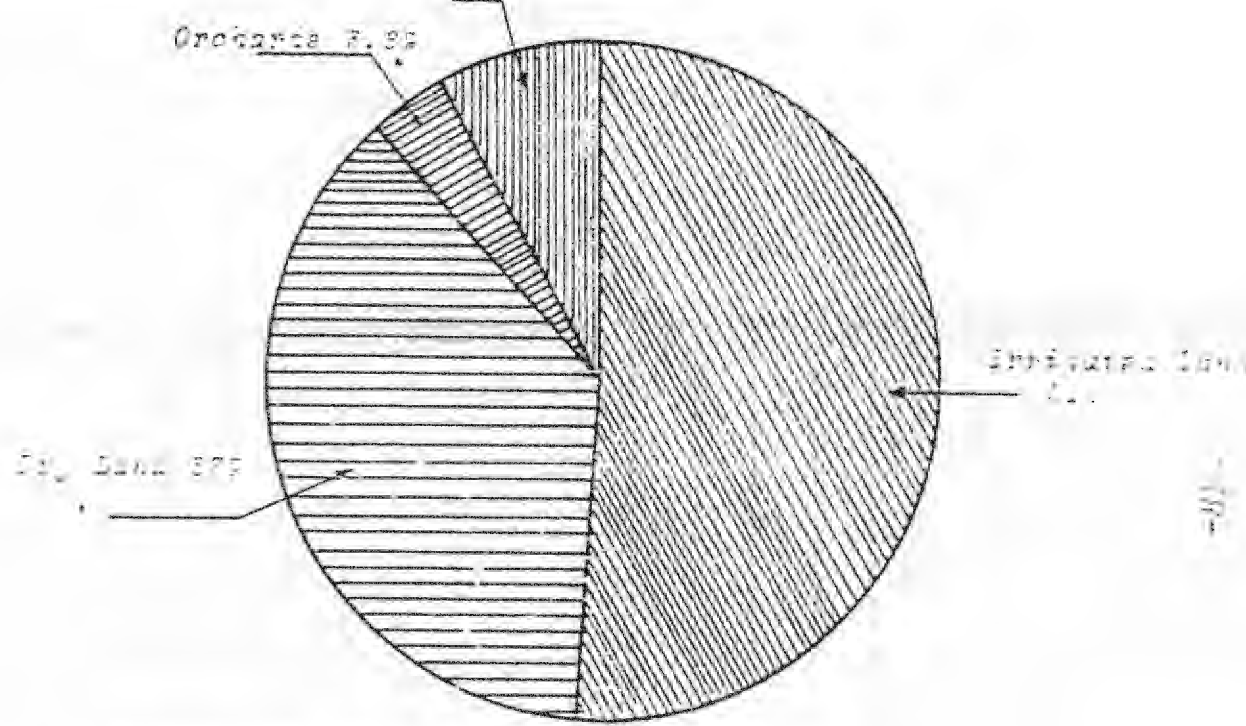
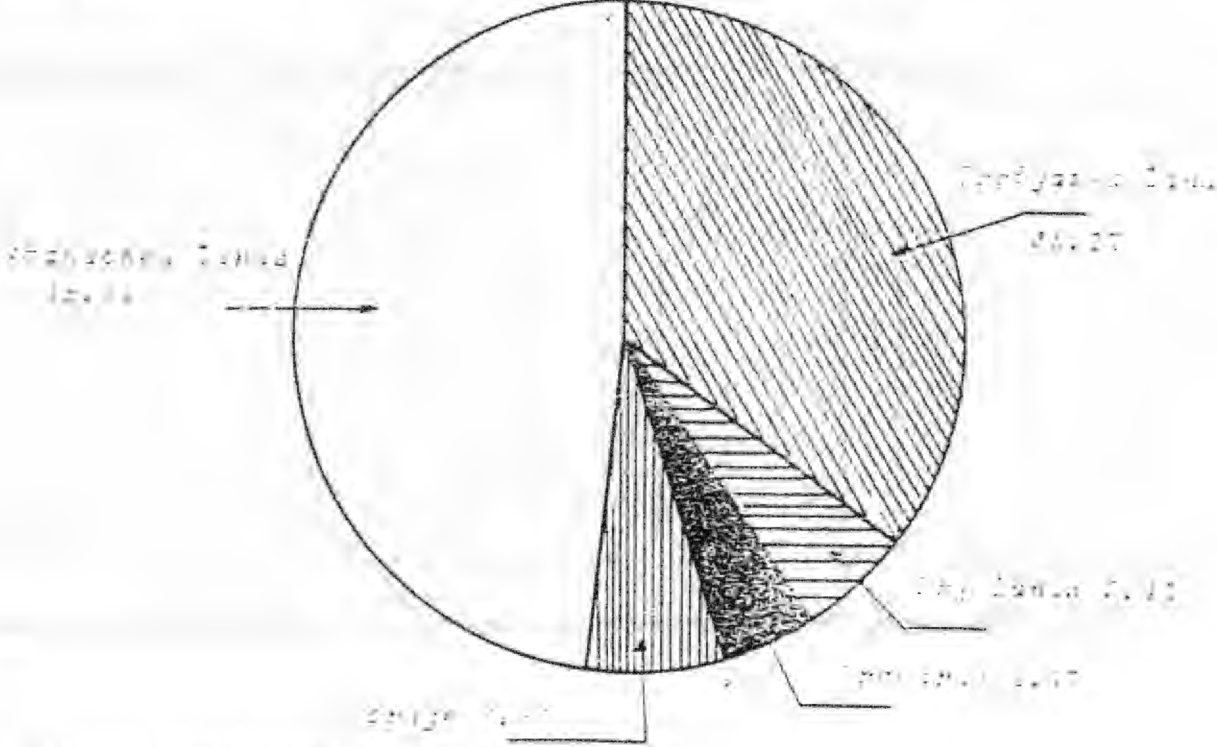


Diagram No:24a



Diagrame No:24.b.

situation in the district desturbed marketing system of vegetable products.

Common diseases and pests:

Farmers of the district had more claim in due to suffering from diseases and pests refer to table No.26.

DRY LANDS:

The district have more fertile dry land and this is not used during the war years. Gulkoh has a very good dry land and they didn't cultivated due to internal dispute and fight with Kabul regime. Lack of snow and rain fall damaged dry land, but rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems and construction of dams may change most of these to irrigated land.

ORCHARDS:

The situation regarding orchard is not of much difference with Jaghori, apricat is found all over the district while mulburry is not found in every place as it is in Jaghori.Grape is more popular in plain area while it is found rare in mountainous valleys. Walnut checry & peach are not common but introduced in some extend. Pear is also planted in a few villages of plain area.
Apple is recently introduced and now it is common as almond. Almond is old enough but farmers aren't happy of its plantation due to attack of diseases and pests.

FOREST AND TREES:

Fighting in the district affected trees, because dwellers and troops both cut for burning . Dwellers di not use much bushes due to military condition in the district. Plain areas are far away from bushes, and during this period of war they could get bushes. The district has lost its greenish.

FORAGE:

Situation concerning forage cultivation is not of much difference with Jaghori only the amount of land under its cultivation is found less.

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS:

The situation concerning agricultural inputs is bad compared to Jaghori, due to distance of the district from the main route of supply. Seeds are of local type animal manure (Cow & sheep dungs) are mainly burning, chemical fertelizer is found to short.
Road blockage due to internal tribal dispute,put farmers in a very bod position. Supply of both sides Kabul and Pakistan is taking place through Jaghori while the area itself is near to Kabul.
Bazaar is damaged and a few general stores are supplying basic goods to the community. Agrochemicals is not brought to the district.

AGRICULTURE (RAS)

IRRIGATED LANDS

QARABAGH DISTRICT

GHAZNI PROVINCE

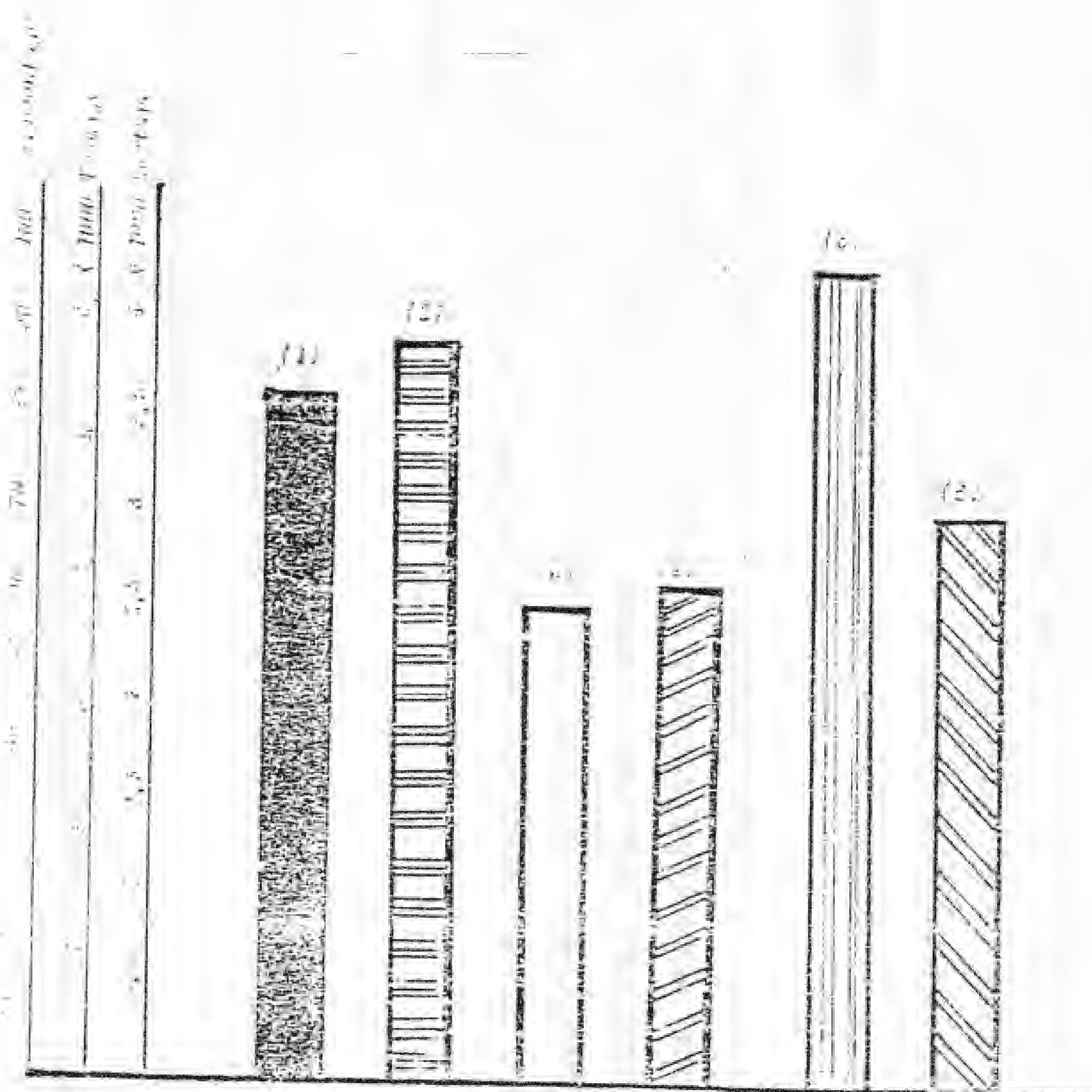


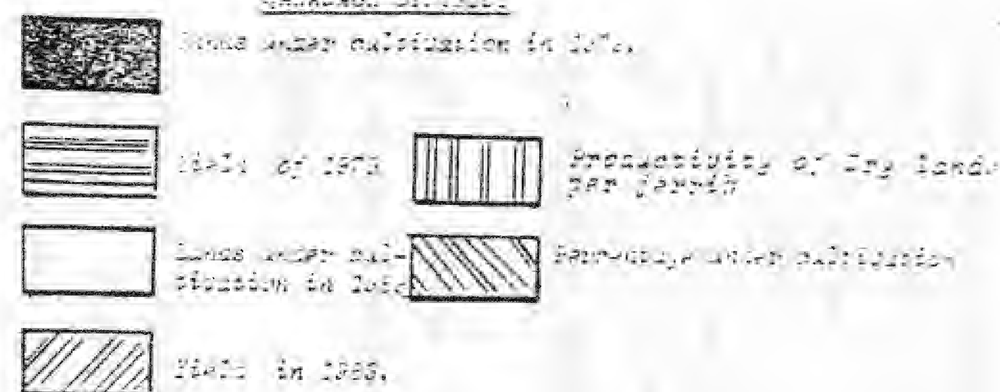
Diagram No: 25

Data (?):

1. Irrigated lands under cultivation in 1978. [illegible] hectare.
2. Yields of cultivated lands in 1978. [illegible] MT.
3. Irrigated lands under cultivation in current year. [illegible] hectare.
4. Yields of irrigated lands in current year. [illegible]
5. Productivity per jerib of lands is [illegible]
6. Percentage of the irrigated lands under cultivation in current year [illegible]

DRY LANDS

QARABAGH DISTRICT



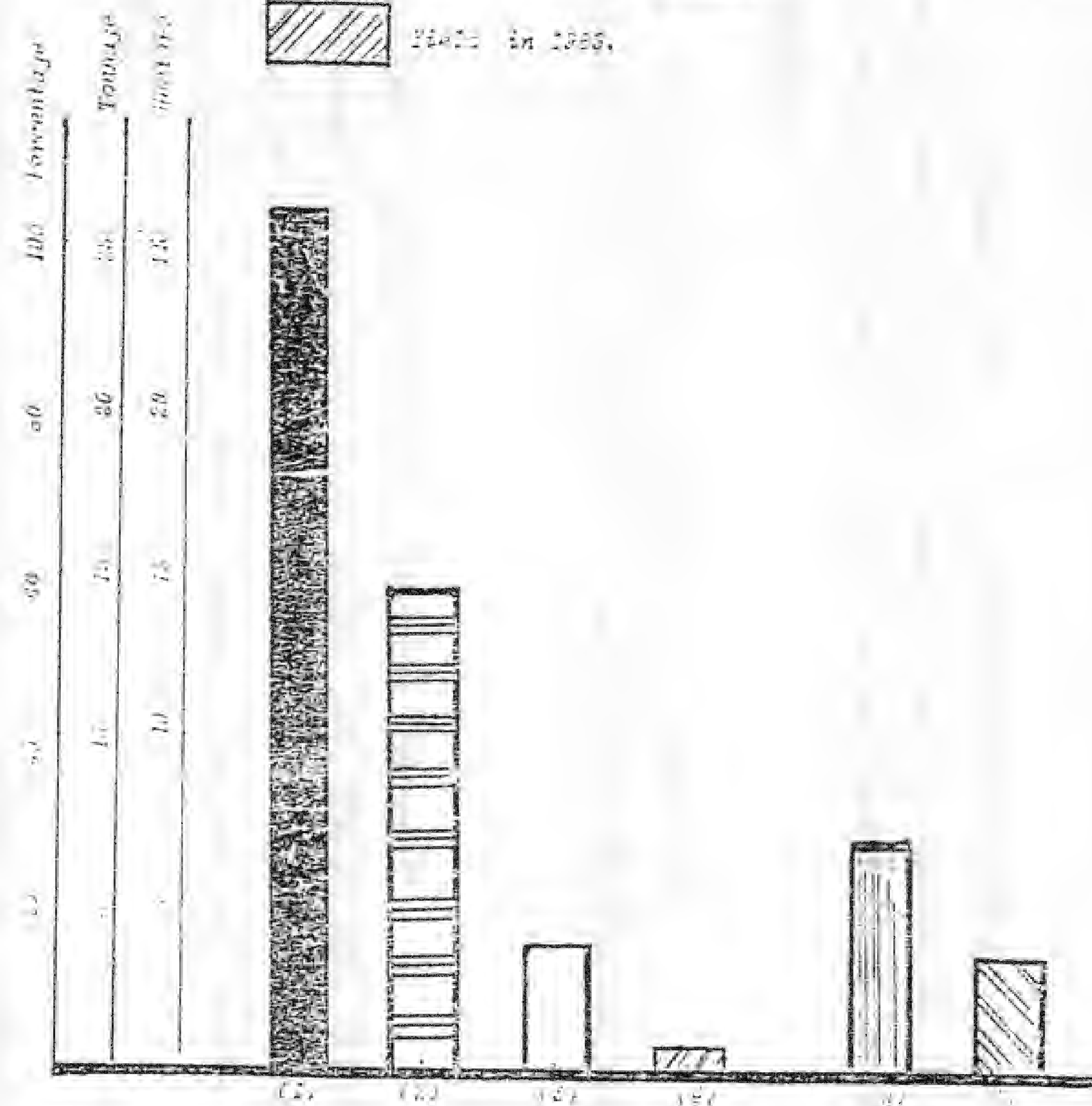
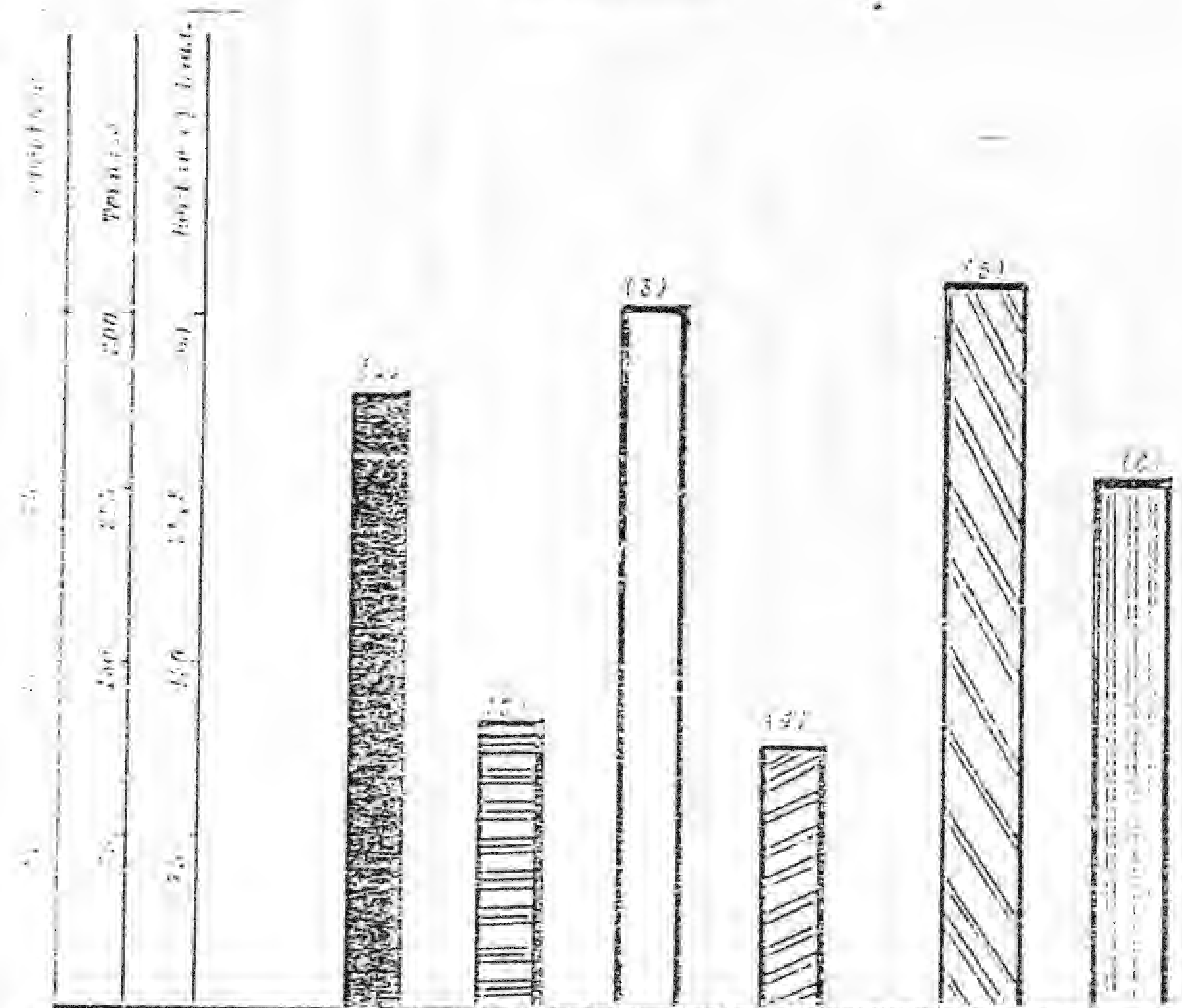


Diagram No: 26

1. [illegible] hectare.
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] hectare.
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]

AGRICULTURE (KAS)

ORCHARD AND ITS YIELD
QARABAGH DISTRICT
GHAZNI PROVINCE



[illegible] under plantation of fruit trees in Qarabagh district. The diagrams shows that the lands under plantation of fruit trees are increasing compared to [illegible] and that increase is [illegible] Orchard has shown [illegible]% reduction in its productivity per jerrib of lands planted.

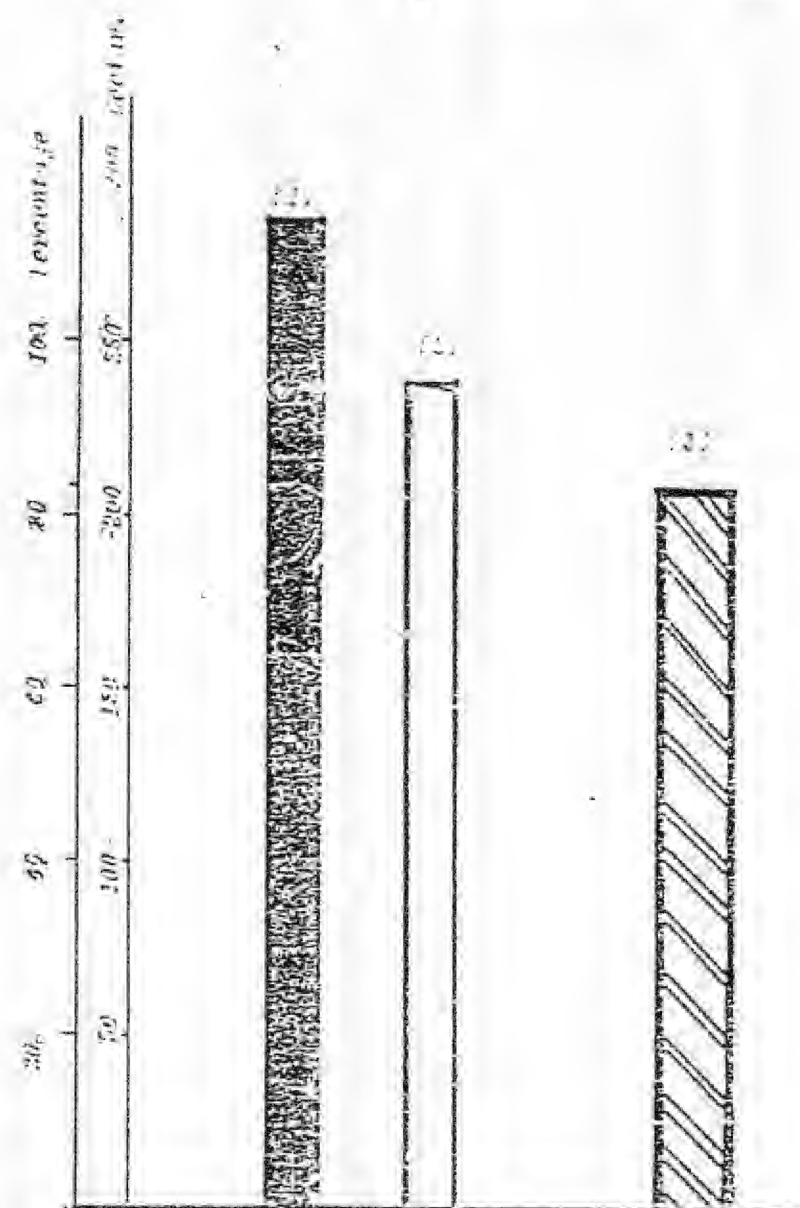
Diagram No: [illegible]

The Key:

1. Fruit trees planted lands in [illegible] - [illegible] hectare.
2. Fruit trees yields in [illegible] - [illegible]
3. Fruit trees planted lands in current year - [illegible] hectare.
4. Fruit trees yields in current year - [illegible]
5. Percentage of lands under plantation of fruit trees at present - [illegible]
6. Productivity per jerrib of planted lands is [illegible]

AGRICULTURE (KAS)

FORAGE LANDS
QARABAGH DISTRICT
GHAZNI PROVINCE



FORAGE LANDS
QARABAGH DISTRICT, GHAZNI PROVINCE.

Diagram: No: 28

1. Forage lands in [illegible], before the war 2,876.5 jerrib equivalent to [illegible] hectar.
2. Forage lands used in [illegible], 2,397.5 jerrib equivalent to [illegible] hectar.
3. Percentage of the lands under cultivation of forage [illegible]

Credit and Assistance:

Unfortunately it is found that the name of Qarabagh is used only for Pashton and assistance were also given to those, while half part is completely neglected and ignored.

OTHER INPUTS:

Internal dispute and heavy fighting condition resulted immigration and displacement of many people of the neglected part of the district. This makes one fift of the total population of Hazarah in the area.
Manpower (farm labourer, skilled labourer, educated people) are manly left the area to work outside for Survival of remainders.
The area is in labourer deficit, agricultural lands are mostly abandoned (refer to dia. No. 24.b.) Reduction of 31% in the irrigated land is not too small to be not considered as an issue.
Generally the area is in shortage of farm power. Draught oxen and tractor is not enough.

Trained Staff:

The area have trained staff which is enough for the start of assistance programme, but for further development work more trained staff will be required.

Land Preparation:

Draught oxen still has its vital role in land preparation since mannual method is limitted to small kitchen garden in the district. Tractor is introduced recently but its use didn't common all over the district.

PROBLEMS:

Farmers of both district have the following problems in regards of their agricultural activities.

a. Shortage of chemical fertelizer, farm power, farm labourer, and farm implements.
b. Reduction in irrigation water. grazzing land (fooder of livestocks) and resistance of local seeds against pests and diseases.
c. Increase in weeds and agricultural diseases and pests.
d. Lack of agrochemicals, improved seeds.

But the degree of these problems are much more in Qarabagh beside lack of assistance.

REQUIREMENTS - RECOMMENDATIONS:

Agricultural sector is the essential priority in the economical income of both district in which if to be developed, it would decrease the dependency of the districts from outside. This, in general support the country's economy and in specific provides income for the poor dwellers of the districts. The areas of support are as under;

a. Improving the quality as well as quantity of the agricultural inputs and farm powers.

b. Rehabilitation of ;

- The abandoned farms during the war.

- The fertile uncultivated lands for the purpose of deserving land-less farmers whom are traveling arround the district.

Valleywise rehabilitation farms and fertile lands are tabulated in table No. 20. & 28. valleys in which have more potential concerning agricultural land are presented in Map No 20 & 24 .

Agricultural sector is the main income of both district, this is recommended to be supported to deserve landless and small landowning families. And at the same time this will be an access to the repatriation of refugees.

Qarachah and Zardalo valleys of Qarabagh strongly damaged by last dispute. This resulted food defficiency in the district. They are in urgent need of support in all sector specially in agriculture. It is recommended to Un agencies to assist them as soon as posible.

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

AVERAGE LAND PER DWELLERS
FAMILY
IN
QARABAGH DISTRICT

TABLE NO: 27

	VALLEY's NAME	No. of Farmer Family.	Irrig. Jerrib	Dry Jerrib	Orchard Jerrib	Forage Jerrib	Total Land Jerrib.
1.	Tamaki	667	2.37	0.00	0.09	0.64	2.604
2.	Zardalo	345	2.02	-	0.18	-	2.20
3.	Naiqala	547	2.01	0.04	0.08	-	2.13
4.	Deh Badai	877	2.54	-	-	-	2.54
5.	Golkoh	375	1.32	-	0.08	-	1.40
6.	Jangalak	308	3.16	0.08	0.31	1.40	4.95
7.	Tochi	416	3.96	-	0.09	0.27	4.32
8.	Qarachah	384	3.81	-	0.31	0.85	4.97
10.	Asgher	255	3.04	2.11	0.19	0.54	5.88
10.	Qoluch	231	2.05	-	-	0.43	2.48
11.	Qoliaqol	842	2.45	1.5	1.16	0.82	5.93
	Average.	4,766	2.58	0.40	0.32	0.50	3.80

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

REHABILITATION LANDS
UNDER DIFFERENT
IRRIGATION SOURCE
IN
QARABAGH DISTRICT

TABLE NO: 28

S.no	VALLEY	Lands can be Rehabilited By:				
		Repairing of Existing Ir. Sources.	Extension of existing Irrigation System.		Establishment of new Irrigation System.	
			Kareze	Spring River	Well/ Kareze	Orhud/ Shajoy.
1.	Tamaki	116.6	262	50	20	2.4
2.	Zardalo	47.	469	183	474	
3.	Naiqalah	78.5	322	185	145	6.4
4.	Deh Badai	38.3	4,610.6	1,746	900	22
5.	Golkoh	31.5	60	58	-	160
6.	Jangalak	83	96	-	80	2
7.	Tochi	146.7	1,801-	-	1,020	-
8.	Qarachah	3,022	60	-	5	-
9.	Asgher	66.8	50	-	1,200	-
10.	Qoluch	45.3	240	-	-	400
11.	Qoliaqol	129.9	55	80	-	-

cultivated lands of

Jaghori District

Ghazni Province

Before the War and now

Map No: 119

JAGHORI DISTRICT

REHABILITATION LANDS OF EACH VALLEY IN DUE TO DIFFERENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

The other income sources of the district are livestocks, labour marketing, trades, craftsmanship & transportation. The value of labourer marketing is nearly the same as the value of agricultural yield in the economical income of the district, but the income of the lobourer marketing is a direct function of the situation inside and outside the district which sometimes the lobourers are racing with dangers of death.

Trades, transportation and craftsman are is also showing an expansion due to the presence of war, reduction in agricultural activities, population growth and war expenditures.

LIVESTOCKS:

In general livestocks have decreased, using of dankey as farm power in ploughing the land become common, Oxen is rare & Cow has been replaced in most areas with goat. The numbers of sheep has enormously decreased. Grazzing land have a bad situation. Dwellers have faced forder shortage for their livestocks.

FOOD SITUATION:

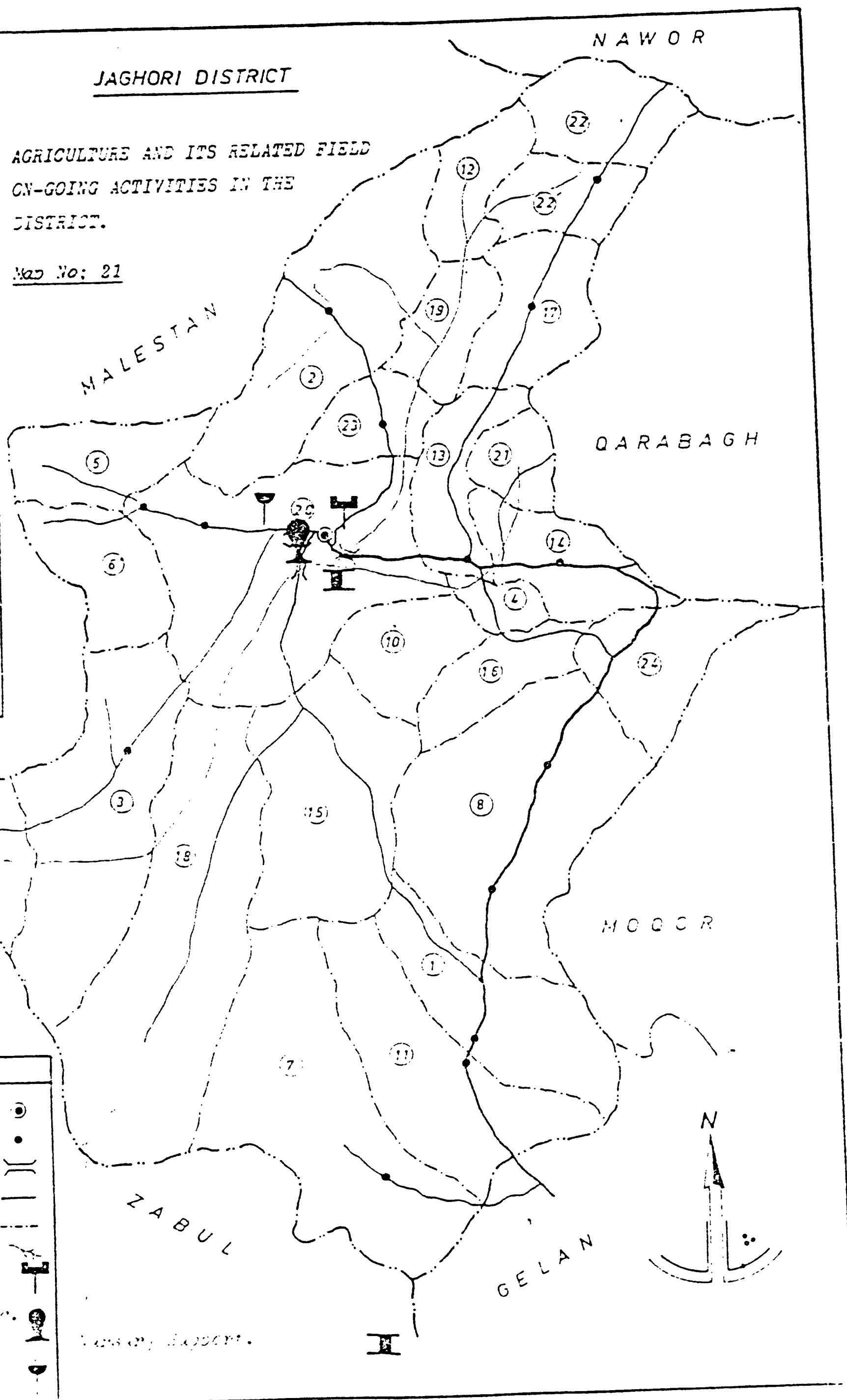
Drought and war affected situation caused wheat defficiency in the area.
Jaghori is the most near district of Hazarahjat to Pakistan, that is why the price of wheat is not rised too much like Behsod or Lal wa Sargangle districts in the center.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD:

FUEL and firewood stands as an issue for transportation as well as dwellers.
The price of firewood isn't less than that of fuel.
Dwellers have clashes on colection of bushes and the bashes are in finishing stage.
Tress are cutting for burning and most of the dwellers are using wood, cow-dung and Sheep-dung for cooking as well as heating.

QARABAGH:

Qarabagh is also a district of Ghazni province, its population is mixed of Pashtoon and Hazaraah trib. Kabul- Kandahar high way passes through this district.
This is the second district of Ghazni in which the need assesment and peasible study programme is carreid out. But unfortunately in due of clashes and dispute between Hazarah and Pashtoon where mainly two political parties of Hezb-e-Islami and Nasr Organization were involued in that, the area wasn't completly covered by the team.
This area was mainly Pashtoon area where till now it is not free for Hazarah to travel in.
The dispute delayed our programme for some time but not deleat at all. Hazarah areas marked in the Map No. 4 are covered. All datas and information concerning Qarabagh in this report are related to Hazarah areas not others.



AGRICULTURE (KAG)

DIFFERENT CULTIVATED LANDS OF EACH VALLEY IN CURRENT YEAR 1989

QARABAGH DISTRICT

IRRIGATED LAND each 100 hectare

DRY LAND each 100 hectare

ORCHARD each 100 hectare

FORAGE each 100 hectare

Map No:22

JAGHORI

MOQUR

NAWOR

AB BAND

JECHATO

GIRO

ANDER

N

TOTAL CULTIVATED LANDS OF EACH VALLEY IN 1979 and 1989.

Map No: 23

Agricultural land before war, each 100 hectare ●

Agricultural land to current year, each 100 hectare ■

QARABAGH DISTRICT

JEGHATO

NAWOR

ANDER

JAGHORI

MOQUR

AB BAND

GIRO

N

AGRICULTURE (KAG)

REHABILITATION LANDS OF EACH VALLEY OF THE DISTRICT IN DUE TO DIFFERENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Map No; 24

QARABAGH DISTRICT

JEGHATO

NAWOR

ANDER

JAGHORI

MOQUR

AB BAND

GIRO

N

Rehabilitation land by:

Repairing of existing Kareze ▭

Extension of Existing Kareze/ ◯

Extension of joi/Shajoi ⬭

Establishing of new Kareze/well ◯

IRRIGATION :

JAGHORI

Statistical Data:

A summary data on irrigation sources of the district is represented in table No. 29. Specification of these sources may not be in the capacity of this report and also it is not recessary.

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture and its related fields as mentioned earlier are based upon the traditional system. Development toward mechanising the sector is not done, irrigation system of the whole district is in the form of old traditional system.(Refer to Diagrams No. 29 & 30 and Map No. 25).
The irrigation sources of the district are;
- Kareze
- Spring
- River
- Well

Kareze:

A well developed traditional system of irrigation is kareze and still is an effective and valuable system as irrigates 50% of the total cultivated lands of the district. The irrigation of lands in the South are function of Kareze as it is clear from Map No. 25 as moving up to the Northern valleys of the district the role of Kareze is decreasing and Spring, River irrigation system is getting much more role and value than Kareze. That is mainly, Northern valleys are close to the mountains and cold areas of Nawor and Malistan districts. Nawor and Malistan have longer winter than Jaghori. The mountains of the North mostly covered with snow before the war, but recently the snow fall has decreased. This reduction is nearly arround 60% and according to the interview done, the amount of snow fall is about 40 cm per year while previously it wasn't less than a meter per year in average. Diagrame No. 29 provides a comparative data on irrigation systems of the district in which it compares Kareze with other sources and it makes clear the role of kareze(traditional system of irrigation).
Kareze has been developed very well in plain valleys in which the valley may not be located on the way of any water course, or river.
Hotqol is a plain area and Kareze irrigates 90% of the valley lands but Angori has different situation due to its location. The valley recieved irrigation water through the water course of Angori - Chobadersar and almost 40% of the valley lands are irrigated by this source.

IRRIGATION (KAG).

IRRIGATION SOURCES
OF
EACH VALLEY
JAGHORI DISTRICT.

Table No.29

S.No.	Valley	Types of Irrigation Sources								
		Kareze			Spring		Joy		Well	
		Numbers of each Sources found.								
		working.	not work.	Rep.	working.	Rep.	working.	Rep.	working.	Rep.
1.	Angori	33	9	15	1	-	19	3	1	-
2.	Almeto	6	-	-	12	-	8	2	-	-
3.	Babah	48	1	-	18	-	4	-	-	-
4.	Bosaaied	15	3	1	1	-	3	1	-	-
5.	ChilBaghto-e-Oqi	*36	-	-	44	-	6	2	-	-
6.	" " Pashi.	40	-	-	15	-	6	-	-	-
7.	Dahmardah	61	1	6	27	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Daud	59	2	14	20	-	19	4	-	-
9.	Echah	41	-	-	23	-	6	-	-	-
10.	Haider	19	-	-	29	-	3	1	-	-
11.	Hotqol	99	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kamarak	-	-	-	20	3	8	-	-	-
13.	Khudaidad	29	2	5	1	1	5	2	1	1(*)
14.	Loman	38	4	5	5	.	8	-	-	-
15.	Maskah	170	-	4	11	-	32	6	-	-
16.	Muhajeren	25	-	3	9	-	4	-	-	-
17.	Oliato	6	-	3	13	4	8	2	-	-
18.	Pato	59	-	2	72	-	15	1	-	-
19.	Saied Ahmad	10	-	1	36	-	12	1	-	-
20.	Sangemashah	78	-	15	10	3	26	10	-	-
21.	Sharzaidah	23	-	6	12	3	5	2	-	-
22.	Shoghlah	8	-	4	15	3	4	-	-	-
23.	Taberghanak	15	-	3	4	3	5	-	-	-
24.	Zerak	19	-	7	1	1	1	1	-	-
	JAGHORI	383	29	104	311	21	201	37	2	

* The mumber is not an identification for the value of each of these irrigation systems, because there are many Springs and Kareze in which irrigate a small amount of land and owned only a feuw families.
The value/ Role of irrigation sources are determined from the irrigation copacity of these sources.

* Requires Water pump.

IRRIGATION (KAG)

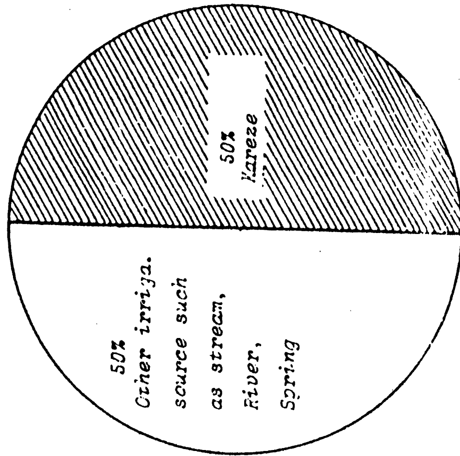


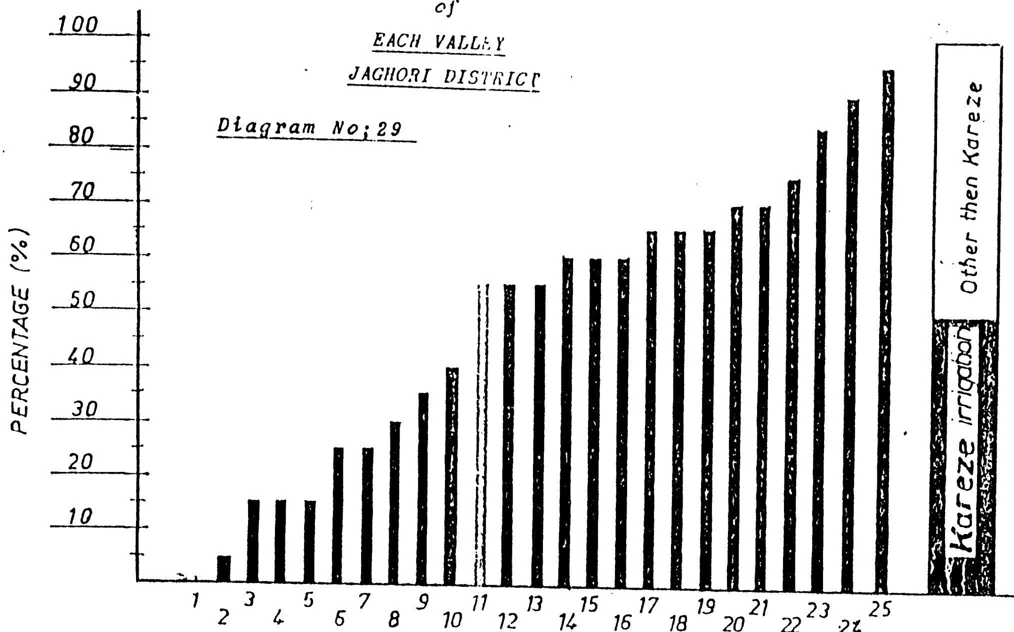
DIAGRAM NO. 30.

ROLE OF KAREZE
AND OTHER IRRIGATION
SOURCES IN
JAGHORI DISTRICT.

IRRIGATION (KAG)

ROLE OF KAREZE IN
IRRIGATION
of
EACH VALLEY
JAGHORI DISTRICT

Diagram No; 29



Valley's Name

1. Kamarak
2. Almito
3. Shoghlah
4. Chil baghto-e-oqi
5. Chil baghto-e-pashi
6. Oliato
7. Saied Ahmad
8. Shashper
9. Pato
10. Haidar
11. Taberghinak
12. Shahr zaidah
13. Bosaaed
14. Angori
15. Echah
16. Dawood
17. Babah
18. Sangimashah
19. Maskah
20. Mohajirin
21. Dahmardah
22. Loman
23. Khodaidad
24. Zerak
25. Hoot qool

Spring and River:

Spring is a free source of irrigation which the nature provided for dwellers and could be benefited easily than kareze.
Spring are avilable in mountaioue valley of which mountains covered with snow and could be as a source of under groud water. Jaghori in general has one river which begins from Shashper, Kamarak, Almeto and Sharzaidah valley and collects water of all spring an its way, finally makes the Arghandab river. The river is called as Sangemashah river when it is crossing the valley. It crosses two other valleys of Babah and Echah and move down to Zabul province.
The river irrigates many lands on its way, but unfortunately like other river of Afghanistan, it is not benefitting the areas as it is expected. It is located almost too down along its way to Zabul. Streams such as Joy-e-now, have been built with a heavy work and almost it took 2,5km to reach the lands which is irrigatting.

Well:

Traditionally the district is not made suitable for digging deep well of of shallow or tube type, because kareze is more popular in the district. Deep well(shallow & tube) is too dangarouse for the whole irrigation system of the district, except in valleys/ areas is completely has no use. It is not introduced in the district and only two wells of no more deep of kareze are dug in valleys of Angori and Khudaidad. The second one is not in use. Fortunately these are dug more or less the same as kareze, with a difference of that kareze has more vertical shafts which this has only one.
This type of well is not dangerous to the kareze because it will not go deeper more than the kareze.
Shallow well for potable water is recently introduced due to dispensed construction of housses in the villages when old forts were broken and destroyed.
Dwellers build houses near to their farms rather to build close to each other . In many cases potable water wasn't at hand, dwellers were made to dig ground for.

Orhud:

Orhud is a traditional system of irrigation in Afghanistan used in places where water is located below the level required, but unfortunately it is not used in the district and farmers aren't aware of its advantage. The system can not work at its present known shape, if to change the system of the orhud to a moderate form which will be efficient and cheaper than the traditional previous system.

QARABAGH

Statistical data concerning irrigation of the district is tabulated in table No. 30.

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE:

The situation regarding irrigation of agricultural lands is more or less the same as Jaghori with a little difference in value of kareze. Kareze have more value and role in the irrigation of lands. The irrigation sources are kareze, Spring and water-course.

Kareze:

Kareze is the main source of irrigation in plain areas where the mountainous valleys use Spring and water - course's water for irrigation purpose. It is presented in Map No. 26.

Spring/ water- course:

Mountainous valleys as mentioned before use this system beside having kareze too.

PROBLEMS AND REQUIREMENTS:

Shortage of irrigation water is an essential problem for farmers and their cultivation lands. Irrigation water has a vital role in reduction of agricultural yield in the district. Reduction in irrigation water is mainly in due of;

a. Reduction in snow and rain fall.

b. No proper maintenance of the irrigation sources.

c. Dryness of the area in regards of grassing land, forest, and cultivated lands. Extraction of under ground water by kareze and springs reduced the level of water in the ground and causes drying of the sources in a sitaution where no proper maintenance of these system are undertaken. The irrigation sources are in the process of getting drying since starts of the mentioned three causes. Channels of kareze got collapsed, beside that the water level is dropped down which requires extension of kareze to get down in depth to collect more water than their provious capacity.

Identification of Needs and their feasibility:

The needs of irrigation systems and their feasibility are found as follows;

Kareze:

Kareze this well developed and most effective traditional irrigation system is faced many problems which are mentioned before. This system

IRRIGATION

JAGHORI DISTRICT

Irrigation source of the District.

NAWOR

MALESTAN

QARABAGH

MOQOR

ZABUL

GELAN

Legend

Map No: 25

IRRIGATION (KAG)

QARABAGH DISTRICT

IRRIGATION SOURCE OF THE DIST.

By Kareze, each 20% ●

By other source, each 20% ○

Map No: 26

ANDER

GIRO

JEGHATO

NAWOR

AB BAND

MOQUR

JAGHORI

IRRIGATION (KAG)

IRRIGATION SOURCES

OF

EACH VALLEY

TABLE NO: 30

QARABAGH DISTRICT

S.no	VALLEY	Types of irrigation Sources								
		Kareze			Spring		Joy		Well	
		Number of each Sources found -								
		Work-ing.	not work	Rep.*	Work	Rep.	Work	Rep.	Work	Rep.
1.	Tamaki	27	1	7	6	4	5	1	-	-
2.	Zardalo									
3.	Naiqalah	14	3	7	13	3	-	-	-	-
4.	Deh Badai	10	-	2	17	3	-	1	-	-
5.	Golko	11	-	3	-	-	4	3	-	-
6.	Jangalak	1	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
7.	Tochi	6	1	5						
8.	Qaracha	12	2	10						
		17	2	10	-	-	4	2	-	-
9.	Asgher	3	2	2						
10.	Qoluch	1	1	1	7	3		1		
11.	Qoliaqol	15	2	3						

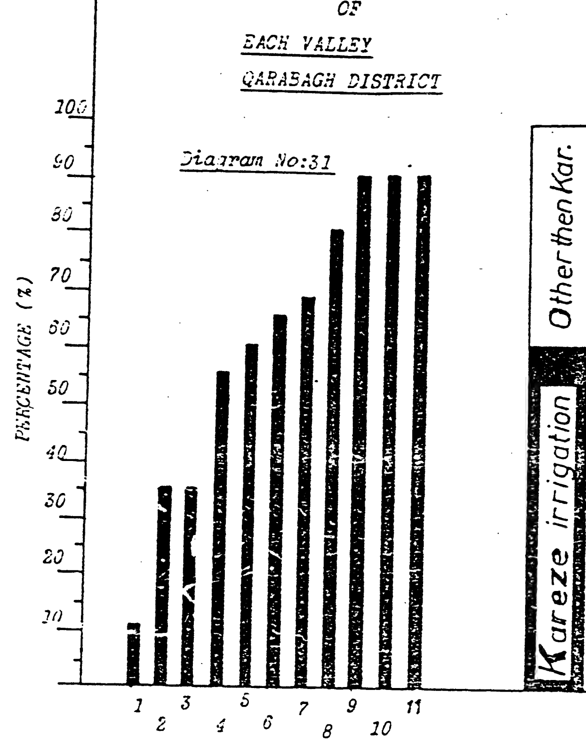
*- Repairable.

Note: The number of irrigation systems in the table doesn't show the irrigation copacity of the source.

IRRIGATION (KAG)

ROLE OF KAREZE IN IRRIGATION OF EACH VALLEY QARABAGH DISTRICT

Diagram No:31



VALLEY'S NAME
1. [illegible]olkch
2. [illegible]oluch
3. [illegible]aiqalaa
4. [illegible]oliq[illegible]ol
5. [illegible]araalo
6. Tamaki
7. [illegible]ehBaaai
8. [illegible]arachah
9. [illegible]ghir
10. Toohi
11. [illegible]anjlak

IRRIGATION (KAG)

ROLE OF KAREZE AND OTHER IRRIGATION SOURCES IN QARABAGH DISTRICT.

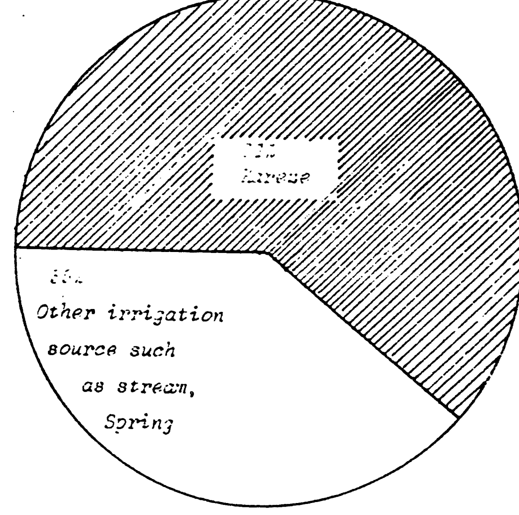


DIAGRAM NO:32

QARABAGH DISTRICT

VALLEY DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT

Map No;4

NAWOR
JEGHATO
ANDER
JAGHORI
MOQUR
AB BAND
GIRO
QOLIA QOL
ASGHER
QOLUCH
NAWALA
DEHBADAM
TAMAKI
ZARIALO
GULKO
SHER
DANS-E-QARABAGH

Balderghan
Qesklaghak
Jaggalak
Tochi
Aim
Mackey
Mashaki
Suleman Khel
Fateh Khan
Safar Khel
Sher abad
Bagh Attar
Bayram
Qala-e-Miri
Sad Barg
Alukh shah
Kushk
Busagh
Darya Paien
Qarya Pettava
Qalac Babor
Sadat
Deh Sakay
Qalac Asher
Gawmishak
Terenam
Laghar Joi
Hama Khil
Jadi Jannorad



Report of Needs Assesment and Feasible SStudy Programme of Jaghori and Qarabagh Districts Ghazni Province

Khorasan's Assistant Group

Executive Council

Report of

NEEDS ASSESMENT

and

FEASIBLE STUDY

PROGRAMME

of

Jaghori and Qarabagh

Districts

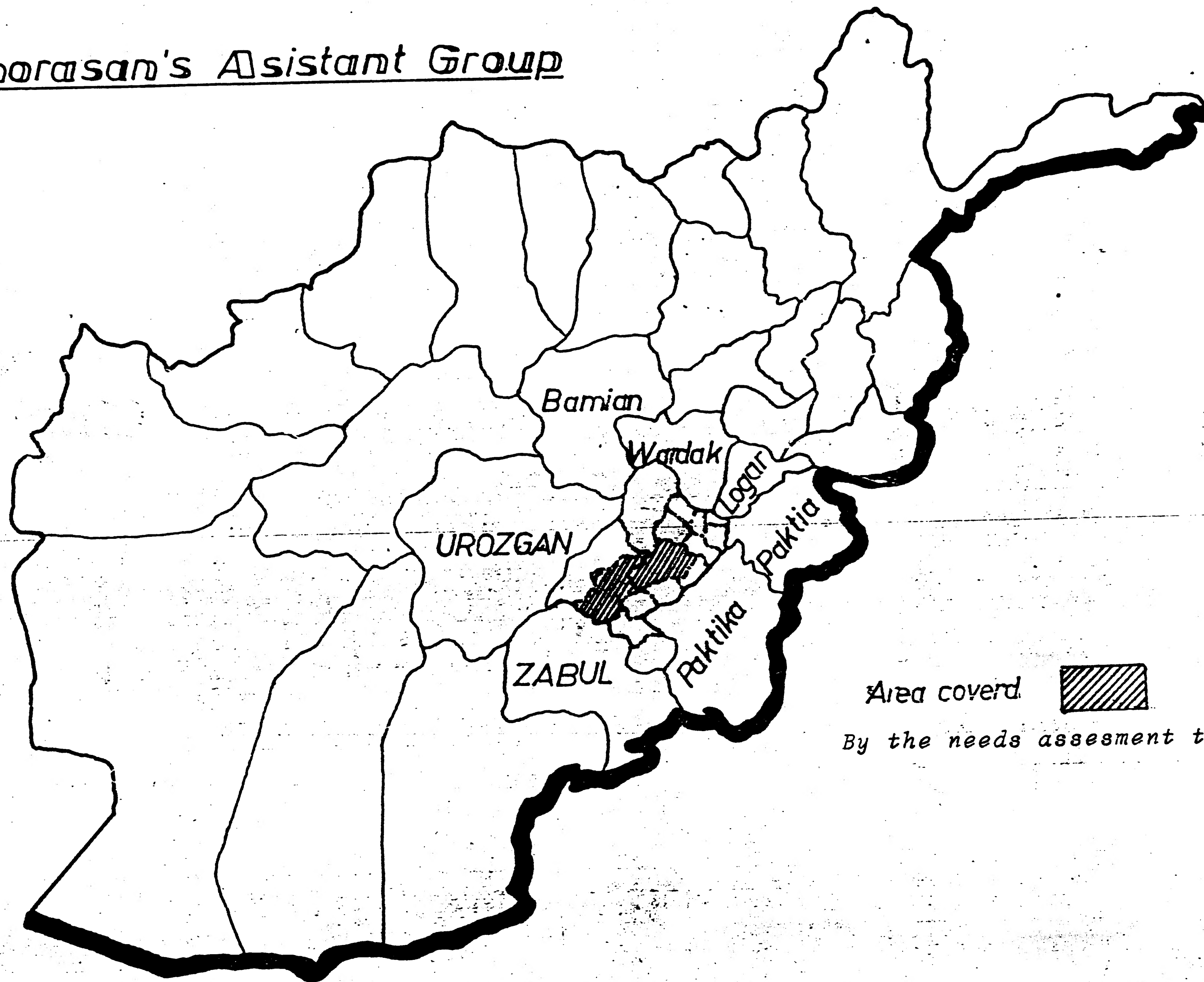
of

GHAZNI PROVINCE

Feb. 1990

NEEDS ASSESMENT AND FEASIBLE STUDY PROGRAMME OF JAGHORI AND QARABAGH DISTRICTS OF GHAZNI PROVINCE

Table of Contents


Khorasan's Asistant Group
Bamian
Wardak
Logar
Paktia
UROZGAN
Paktika
ZABUL
Area coverd
By the needs assesment team.

In the name

of

Allah

Beneficient and Mercyful.

PREFACE

KAG had a plan to do a detail needs assesment and feasible study throughout Hazarahjat, and as a pilot project experimenting on two district .

OXfam field Office Pakistan provide us fund for the purpose and KAG implement the project.

The data collection begun in July and ended in late Oct. 89, within this period our staff have worked very hard. They meet 900 villages in two district without any transportation.
We are grate-ful of OXfam donation and wishing their further success.. We are thanking Mr. Wolf of ARC which spent his voluable time discussing the questionarie farms ,people and political parties of both districts for their kind cooperation and valuable time spent of discussion for the data collection.
And we are grateful of all who assist us in this programme and we are wishing all best of luck for the forementioned Organization, persons, communities and political parties.
KAG is apologizing for the delay of publishing of this report,but in reallity it wasn't a small work.Analyzing data for 900 villages manually isn't easy.
Anyhow after three month night and day works the report is finished ,but now this may have mistakes in the equivelent English terminology or in the content.We are happy and grateful if to recieve statements concerning correction of this report.

Thanks Allah and requesting for further support!.

Representative.